ONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 14 January 1897

THE SACRAMENTAL HYMN

"And when they had sung a hymn, they went out unto the Mount of Olives."

O, to have heard that hymn
Float through the chamber dim,
Float through that "upper room,"
Hushed in the twilight gloom!
Up the dark, starry skies
Rolled the deep harmonies;
—Angels, who heard the strain,
How ran the high refrain?

How rose the boly song? Triumphant, clear and strong, As a glad bird uplift Over the wild sea-drift? Or was its liquid flow Reluctant, sad, and slow, Presage and prophecy Of lone Gethsemane?

Was it a lofty psalm,
Foretelling crown and palm?
Soared it to hights of prayer,
On the still, vibrant air?
When the last feast was spread,
And the last words were said,
Sang the Lord Christ the hymn
In the old chamber dim?

Written for The Congregationalist, by

JULIA C. R. DORR.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Although it is practically the middle of Jannary, the general business situation continues dull, and but fittle recovery is noticeable from the apathy usual around the first of the year. Collections do not improve in spite of the easy monetary conditions at the great financial centers. In the money market a slightly better demand for funds is reported and the banks are understood to be pretty well loaned up. Money is abundant, how-ever, and comparatively low rates are expected to obtain for some time.

Salesmen are now starting out on the road and word from them is expected with great interest. It can be stated that in most instances merchants and manufacturers look forward to a good spring trade. Goods in jobbers' and retailers' hands are known to be of small volume, and it is figured in consequence that the call for merchandise, when it does start, will be of very fair proportions.

In cotton goods the situation continues very unsatisfactory, and lower prices would not be surprising. In Fall River, where there is a tremendous glut of print cloths, a paper is understood to be passing among the manufacturers inviting signatures to an agreement to run forty-two hours a week until such time as it is thought fit to terminate the restriction of the production. It is also reported that a portion of the large surplus stock of print cloths, perhaps a million pieces, will be exported and sold for what it will bring in the foreign markets.

Wheat exports continue of fair volume and last week's exports of corn were the largest on record—some 4,819,261 bushels. In wool manufacturers are buying only as required to meet their orders. Lumber is quiet but dealers look for improvement very soon. stock market, although trading is dull, there is a very strong undertone and rising prices. and increasing speculative activity are foreshadowed. Railroad earnings are making better showings and this adds to the bullish feeling on the stock exchanges.

ARMENIAN ORPHANS' FUND.

Amount re-	ceived during	the	week	ending detail	
by individu	cknowledged.				20.411.6
					-

Few more interesting letters have come to hand than this from an A. M. A. school in Alabama

Alabama:

It gives us pleasure to send you a draft for \$5.71 for the orphans' fund. It may be of interest to you to know that it is the gift of a number of little "American Highlanders."

Our friends have been very kind to us and we have felt that we should do something for those more needy than we.

I announced the Sabbath before Christmas that a collection would be taken for the little children in Armenia when we had our Christmas tree, and followed up the announcement with an explanation of the trouble at d suffering. The little ones were much interested, and as they had no money they went to trapping quait to sell to us. As a result we have had quail on toast and quail off of toast and this money to send with the true expression of sympathy from all the little mountsineers. We trust and pray that it may help some little one to a good home and to a life of true service for the needy.



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Cash Capital						\$4	,00	0,000.00
Reserve, Re-Insuranc	e (Fire)						3,025,204.31
Reserve, Re-Insuranc	e (Inland	1) .					52,651.10
Reserve, Unpaid Los	ses	(Fire) .					286,308.94
Reserve, Ur paid Los	ses	(Inla	nd)					54,697.00
Other Claims .								162.334.81
Net Surplus	•					3	,84	9,988.05
Total Assets						\$	11,4	31.184.21

Surplus to Policy Holders, \$7,849,988.05.

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2.

THE (ONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 14 January 1897

meetings in the churches last week felt,

to some extent at least, the influence

of the great Tremont Temple gatherings

and of Mr. Moody's earnest words. There

were few churches which did not hold at

least one or two extra meetings. As a rule,

reports, so far as received, indicate that

these meetings throughout the country

were sources of spiritual refreshment and

upbuilding to those attending them. Union

services in some places brought Christians

of different church connections into closer fellowship. We are disposed to question

if the observance of the week was as

generally enthusiastic as it has been in

years past, notwithstanding some churches

have reported greater fervor than usual.

The drift of sentiment is apparently toward

a wider use of Holy Week, both because it

comes at a time in the year when many

persons are less busy and because it brings

certain definite suggestions conducive to

a special season of meditation and prayer.

The last year has brought about changes

in the relations between this country and

Great Britain whose magnitude has only

begun to be realized. These changes con-

cern all Europe not less, perhaps, than our

own continent. The consciousness of com-

mon interests and aims and responsibilities

of the two nations, and of the call for our

united efforts for the world's higher civiliza-

tion and permanent peace, was largely awak

ened by Christian churches, which, in the

time when strife was threatened, stretched

hards across the ocean and clasped them in

fraternal purpose to live in peace as breth-

ren serving one Master. Dr. Mackennal, on

another page, tells how these changes are

working in England, and what closer rela-

tions because of them are coming between

Nonconformists and the Established Church.

He expresses also the impressions of Eng-

lish brethren as to what results are likely

to follow in the United States from the new

responsibilities assumed by our Govern-

ment through the attitude it has taken.

More than ever, in view of these things, is

it important that American and English

Congregationalists should come into closer

bonds of fellowship, and be prepared to act

together in crises which may come at any

time, in which their united utterance may

have great weight for the honor and power

of English-speaking people throughout the

What is the matter with the Baptis's of

South Carolina? We have not heard of the

Congregationalists of Wisconsin, Michigan,

Iowa, Minnesota organizing to fight the State

universities because their legitimate expansion and reliance on the State treasury have

made the problems of Beloit, Olivet, Iowa

College and Carleton more pressing. Exactly the same results have followed the

creation and growth of the State univer-

sities in the North that are now seen in the

South, but how different the method of ad-

justment proposed by the two sections.

N the vicinity of Boston the special The South Carolina Baptists have virtually

Number 2

resolved that they will endeavor to win on

the reactionary issue that the State has no

right to give higher education. The Con-

gregationalists, Presbyterians and Baptists

of the North, believing fully that the State

has this right, pay their share of the taxes,

and then put their hands in their pockets

and support denominational colleges and

preparatory schools. Nor, were they ever so poor, would they think of denying the right

and duty of the State to offer educational

privileges to all its most ambitious citizens.

It is said of the late General Walker that

his military instinct was so strong that as he

looked out of a car window while journeying

he almost invariably fell to thinking how

the section of the country through which

he was passing would adapt itself to a bat-

tle. He would notice the vantage points,

would calculate how swiftly troops could

be moved and how an effensive or defensive

fight could best be carried on. In this sur-

vival of the soldierly quality, long after the

campaigns in which General Walker bore

so honorable a part, is there not a lesson for

the soldier of Christ as he looks forth upon

the world? We have had in our own ranks

men who studied constantly fields of Chris-

tian operations with a view to the ceaseless

conflict of good and evil. Dr. Rufus An-

derson was such a man in his outlook upon

foreign missions. Dr. Joseph Ward was

another in his enthusiasm for home mis-

sions. How the Church of Christ would

move forward if its members were looking

in such a spirit at the little world in which

they live! The true Christian soldier is

ever ready for a fresh campaign, ever alert

to see where and how he can best fight his

The Cabinet-maker of Canton, O., has a

difficult and delicate task before him. As

he is not alone in his work of choosing rul-

ers who shall be set over the people, we

venture to suggest to him and to others the

advice which Jethro gave to his son-in-law in the desert, "Moreover, thou shalt pro-

vide out of all the people able men, such as

fear God, men of truth, hating unjust gain; and place such over them." The advice

was never more needed than today. What-

ever particular qualifications may be neces-

sary for special positions, these general re-

quirements, intellectual and moral, should

The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic

Church in Quebec have put forth their ut-

most strength to control the legislation of

Canada with reference to the schools of Manitoba. Justly fearing the influence of the press, they have declared their right and duty "to interdict the reading

of newspapers which they consider detri-

mental to the interests of faith and the

church." They have therefore forbidden

all Roman Catholics, under pain of refusal

of the sacraments, to buy, read or sell the

be demanded in every case.

Master's battles.

Volume LXXXII

HOME MISSIONARY FUND.

A few more installments of gifts like those reg-

istered this week will enable us to relieve the

anxiety of many home missionaries now waiting

to know whether The Congregationalist will con-

tinue to visit them another year. We want to help these worthy men and will do our full share

if the contributors to the fund will help us.

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"I think very highly of the Handbook. It is very serviceable in many ways. It has made for itself a place in the work of the denomination and we can hardly understand how we got on without it so long."— N. H.

Our Handbook has for several years served

in a number of places as a little New Year's gift from the pastor or church, accompanying

a letter of greeting. We have received some

very tasteful specimens of the one for 1897.

bearing upon the back cover page the names

of the regular officers and services of the

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churches.

Electeur, and one of their reasons for doing this is that that newspaper has maintained "that a Catholic may and should sometimes, in matters respecting politics and religious legislation, set aside the direction of the bishops and follow the advice of a lawyer or that of a professional politician-a doctrine which is manifestly contrary to the teachings of Leo XIII." It will be well for citizens of the United States to consider well what this act means. It signifies that the Roman Catholic hierarchy hold it to be their right and duty-where they have the power to control the politics and legislation of the nation. It remains to be seen whether or not they have power to do this in Canada. Certainly they have not that power in this country, and with such an object lesson before our eyes it ought not to appear strange to Catholic citizens that many people in the United States watch jealously and resist earnestly any movements of the Roman Church which seem likely to increase its influence in politics.

The engineer in chief of the navy warns Congress that if it will persist in building high class ships it must appropriate funds with which to employ skilled engineers to operate them. He says: "The guns will be powerless without the machinery, and, other things being equal, that fleet will give the best account of itself which has the best equipment of trained men in the engineroom, as well as at the guns. To sacrifice the one is merely inviting disaster to the whole, and no amount of skill on deck can compensate for the lack of it below. If the number of trained men is not sufficient for this purpose, the efficiency of the ship as a whole is lowered, and the money which has been expended on her construction to produce the very qualities which were considered of paramount importance has been practically wasted." Herein lies a moral applicable to the warfare of the church against evil. Expensive and intricate ecclesiastical or philanthropic machinery must be kept oiled, cleaned and properly adjusted, or it fails to do that for which it was constructed. There are those today who are old fashioned enough to believe that too much emphasis is being laid on building machinery and too little on selecting and equipping men who shall oper-As a result, the few who are competent are breaking down from overwork, and waste is following haste.

The Interior, Presbyterian, has under taken to discipline Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss, of Chicago Theological Seminary, for his adoption of certain results of higher criticism concerning the nature of Old Testament prophecies. Our contemporary might have found opportunity for its labors in this direction, and on the same grounds, in almost any professor of Old Testament literature in Presbyterian seminaries, either in this country or Great Britain. The view taken by Professor Curtiss is similar to that of Professor Sanders in his illustration from Isa. 9: 6, 7, in this issue. Professor Curtiss has been allowed generous space in the Interior to defend himself, and has done so effectively. It is not our purpose to take part in the controversy. We refer to it simply to quote his statement of the process through which he has come to accept the main contentions of the higher criticism. The large majority of Biblical scholars have come to the same conclusions with him, and, like him, through long and patient study and prayer for the guidance of the Holy Spirit in their search for truth. And most of them have been rewarded already, not only by clearer knowledge of divine things but by strengthened faith. Professor Curtiss says:

Curtiss says:

I make no claims to superior wisdom, although I know something about this subject, having studied it for twenty years, having been present at the trial of Prof. W. Robertson Smith, having known almost every Old Testament critic of prominence on both sides of the ocean, either personally or otherwise, and, as a private pupil of Professor Delitzsch for four years and intimate with him until his death, having witnessed the anguish of his struggles before he declared himself an adherent of the modern critical views. I have felt something of the same anguish, have been troubled for the ark of God, and have thought that, as a champion of traditional views, I could steady it. I must confess that very gradually, but slowly, during many years I have found through it a satisfactory view of Scripture, as God's revelation to man through man, and an assurance of its divine character which I have never had before. I fear no attacks of critics, for they cannot disprove the divine character of the book, any more than scientists can disprove that the source of light and heat.

A LARGE BEQUEST.

When Congregationalists gathered in Albany in a national convention in 1852, one of the purposes they had in mind was to organize a society to aid in building churches. As an immediate result nearly \$62,000 were contributed. But no one at that time, probably, anticipated that before the end of a century an amount five times as large would be given to the society by one man.

Nearly four years ago Mr. J. H. Stickney of Baltimore died, leaving large bequests to Congregational missionary societies, colleges and other institutions in which descendants of the Pilgrims are interested. making the Church Building Society residuary legatee. All the other bequests have been paid, but the claim of this society was hotly contested. The Supreme Court of Maryland has now decided in its favor, and the society will soon come into possession of a sum not far from \$300,000. Its officers and trustees, anticipating that this decision might be made, have been carefully considering how so large a legacy might be so used as best to meet the needs of the denomination. Heretofore they have not been able in any adequate degree to provide for work in the larger cities which makes pressing demands and which promises most successful results. An indication of what they would like to do more generally is their recent grant to the Jersey City Tabernacle. An opportunity seems at last to have come to furnish suitable equipment for city churches in their beginnings, which may thus be brought speedily to self-support and made strong helpers for the general work of the denomination. It is to be hoped that some such use may be made of this money, distributing it, perhaps, over a series of years. In this way we believe the wishes of the donor will best be fulfilled and the largest good secured.

We are confident that the churches will approve of such a plan, and will continue and increase their contributions so that the society may not feel compelled to devote this legacy to its regular work, which has heretofore been so well managed. During the last ten years 2,274 Congregational churches have been organized. The Building Society has been able to aid only 1,162 of these. Our Presbyterian brethren, on the other hand, in the same ten years or-

ganized 1976 churches and aided 1887 through their church erection fund. Not a few of our new organizations, being left houseless, have died, and others have continued a burden to the H. M. S., while, if they could have been aided to erect meeting houses, they might by this time have gained strength to help others. We hope the society may now be able to enter a comparatively new field, and still carry on with larger means the work already on its hands.

THE EVILS OF UNDENOMINATION-ALISM.

Unitarian churches have probably less cohesiveness than any other body of churches calling themselves a denomination. They are kept together more by pressure against them from without than from any positive unity within. To this, more than to any other one cause, their lack of growth is due. At a recent address before the Boston Unitarian Club, Rev. John Cuckson emphasized this fact by showing in detail the consequences of their repugnance or indifference to organization. They fight with noble courage and destructive zeal, he said, creeds in other churches and dogmas in their own, but they do not build up themselves. They use the sword but not the Unitarians maintain no preparatrowel. tory schools under their care and have only one theological seminary, while the graduates of that one feel that they must take a post-graduate course at Harvard Divinity School. But Harvard has ceased to be Unitarian, and Unitarians in its theological school are only a small minority, while Unitarians generally do not seem to care for their loss. Their association has no authority to settle difficulties and divisions in the churches, and they avoid councils through fear lest in some way they shall lose their independence, which individual churches are often ready to die to assert. They sustain but poorly their denominational paper, the Christian Register, though it has been ably edited. An effort is now being made to raise \$20,000 to improve its character and circulation. Mr. Cuckson says that their rebellion against all forms has itself become a form, and that a bare "We have been and unattractive one. wrestling with the bugbear of sectarianism among ourselves, and trying to become reconciled to the utterly unmoral maxim that one religious belief is as good as another and it is a matter of little consequence where or how our children receive their religious education."

The Unitarian denomination has some very able men in its pulpits, and many in its pews. It stands first in this country in its wealth in proportion to its membership among religious bodies claiming to be Christian. Its adherents profess to believe that it stands for religious truth of the highest importance. Yet its very slow growth since the first generation after it began has been most disappointing, as any one may see who reads the confident prophecies of its leaders of sixty or seventy years ago. It may be said that errors in doctrine have hindered its progress. But it would be easy to point to other bodies which hold what we believe to be errors, yet these bodies have grown constantly and rapidly. Mr. Cuckson is certainly right in saying that Unitarianism has been greatly restricted by its lack of a healthy denominationalism. An address of similar nature was lately

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made by a Universalist minister before the Universalist Conference at Portland, Me. The speaker declared that the Universalist church never had a greater mission than now, but that that church has not prospered because its forces have not been unified.

The lesson enforced for these denominations we shall do well to heed for our own. When Unitarians separated from the Congregational body both denominations had the same polity. But the orthodox churches, finding many of their number deprived of their meeting houses, records and names, and, as they believed, by unjust interpretations of statute laws, drew closer together for aggressive work, while Unitarians fostered a growing pride in the independence of their local churches. Congregationalists planted seminaries to train their ministers and schools and colleges to fit them for such training. They cared for these institutions as they expanded to include youth who wished to be educated for all the pursuits of life. They organized local and State associations and societies to extend their membership throughout our own land and into all lands. They united in declarations of their belief and purpose. They started and festered periodicals to defend their faith and advance their work and to spread information about both.

The organizations out of which the Sunday School and Publishing Society has been evolved were created by those who believed in their necessity for the life of the denomination. The Recorder and the other religious newspapers, which were finally merged in The Congregationalist, were begun for the same reason and purpose. Congregationalists took pride in their literature. They felt that it was absolutely essential to their success. They loved their benevolent societies. They were zealous to see that these societies were effectively manned and carried on. Many of our ablest men and women willingly spent money and time to attend the annual meetings of these bodies and to bring back the influence of them to the local churches. They felt that the business of these bodies was their business and dependent on them. They studied the accounts of it with personal interest, as men who own stocks study the reports of the markets.

If Trinitarian Congregationalists felt dissatisfied with the management of any of their societies they did not on that account abandon their interest, but sought to improve the management. Their denomination was to them the most important work in advancing the kingdom of God, because it was the work which God had intrusted to them. The reports of its progress and of the welfare of the churches, the discussion of its principles and the record of its life from week to week were matters with which they were deeply concerned. They valued their denominational newspapers as essential to the growth of the work they loved, and ministers and laymen thought it for their own highest interest to extend the circulation of these papers. Among the topics of pulpit and prayer meeting which attracted most attention were the denominational work and life which they shared and the relation of these to the whole kingdom of God.

These statements were not applicable by any means to all Congregational ministers or laymen, but their application to many will be recognized at once by those who lack of funds. "The saddest of all cries

were familiar with the leaders of the last generation. To the men and women of that spirit is mainly due the strength of Congregationalism today. If that spirit had been more general our denomination would now be much larger and more influential for good than it is. The so-called liberality which ignores it is not genuine devotion to God or his truth. The usefulness of Congregationalists in spreading the spirit of Christ, in maintaining integrity in the nation and in regenerating men will depend much on their loyalty to the trusts assumed by them as members of their own denomination.

ON GIVING.

To one who in the opening days of the year is seriously considering his Christian duties, none can come home with greater force than that of benevolence. To ignore this obligation or to dismiss it with a hasty thought is disloyalty to Christ and does injustice to one's own spiritual life. What a blessed thing it would be if, during these initial weeks of 1897, all Christian men and women should sit quietly down and plan their contributions to religious objects as carefully as they make provision for the sustenance of their families!

This matter of giving is not a question of much or little. It is one of system and conscientious purpose. It is not to be settled by comparison with a neighbor's practice, nor by imagining what one would do if he had the income which came to him five years ago, or which he hopes to have five years hence. Neither is it a question primarily as to the special objects to which one will give. That phase of the subject certainly deserves careful attention. After one has made up his mind about how much he will give, to divide his little or his much among the many claimants upon it fairly and wisely is a necessary and important task. This task raises certain perplexing problems, but is wonderfully instructive and profitable.

But back of all considerations regarding the method and the destination of one's gifts are the central and determinative questions, how much ought I to give in this year of grace 1897 to the Lord's work, in what ratio to my family and personal expenses should my benevolences stand, am I giving anything like what God, who knows my financial condition, expects me to give? Until one faces such questions as these he has not begun to understand the doctrine and the principle of Christian stewardshipa doctrine which we believe is to receive such honor in the Church of Christ in the next half-century as was never before accorded it.

The simple fact is that a Christian, by the obligations which he takes upon himself, becomes a partner in Christ's work in the world. It is no more the duty of one man to go to Oklahoma or Turkey to establish and build up Christianity there than it is for another, who turns aside from special Christian work to enter business or a profession, to make the proceeds of that calling, nay, the very calling itself, serve the ends of the kingdom. As Mr. Wilder of the Student Volunteers used to put it: "The missionary movement takes hold of every Christian, and in the language of the highwayman says, 'Your money or your life.'" No one thing is delaying the progress of the kingdom in the world today more than the

were familiar with the leaders of the last that come to us from the foreign field," generation. To the men and women of said Dr. Farnsworth last week, "are those that spirit is mainly due the strength of which tell of work hindered and set back Congregationalism today. If that spirit by the order for retrenchment."

In this age, with the opportunities confronting the church everywhere, what Christian who tarries at home while his brethren go to the dark places of the earth can minimize his responsibility for furnishing them with a proper equipment for their work? Their work, did we say? It is not more their work than it is his work. We are not pleading for the devotion of a tenth or a twentieth or any specific percentage of one's income to the work of Christ. But in view of the tremendous urgency of the situation at home and abroad, we beseech Christian men and women everywhere not to let this month of January pass without giving solemn consideration to the Christian duty of giving, to face that duty joyously, to take it up not as a burden but as a glorious privilege. To be known by Christ and by men as a generous giver, as one who gives "until it hurts and then gives again until it doesn't hurt "-is there a better resolution than this which we can make for the new year?

THE OUESTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The term partnership suggests that side of spiritual life which is apt to be too much disregarded. It is a common error to think chiefly of one's own salvation and too little of one's religious relations and obligations to others. But Christ's demand is that each of us enter into partnership with him and with all who are engaged in doing his will. Moreover, to be hostile, or even indifferent to him naturally involves one more or less consciously in partnership with his opponents. In either case the lack of formal articles of partnership makes no vital difference. The union exists, is evident, in some degree at the least, and is conceded generally.

Partnership involves placing one's self under the influence of one's partners. They must be consulted. Their experience must be deferred to, their opinions weighed and their objections heeded. The power of purely individual judgment and action necessarily is surrendered. One partner may have, and rightly, a more controlling influence than his associates, yet neither he nor they are independent. It also involves the recognition of each other's rights. Their mutual obligations are not sentimental but actual. Each not only may, but must, aim to promote the interests of the others as truly as his own. Earthly law provides definite penalties for deliberate failure in this particular, although for men of honor no such provision is necessary. Partnership also involves hearty co-operation. Each partner may superintend some special department of the common business, but all must labor zealously for mutual success.

All this is equally true of spiritual partnership, whether for good or evil. The suggestion is enough. To explain in detail would be superfluous here. It is more important, especially now in the beginning of the year, to raise certain questions for sober reflection. Am I in partnership with Jesus Christ or with his foes? What does this fact of spiritual partnership mean to me? How does the influence of my spiritual partners affect me, and how much is my influence worth to them? Do I duly recognize their rights over me? Am I co-operat-

ing with them loyally for their highest good and my own? Can I be of better use to them in any way? Ought I to change my partnership, so as to make it clear to the world that Christ and his followers, and not his enemies, are my partners?

OURRENT HISTORY.

Anglo-American Peace.

Jan. 11, 1897, will ever be considered a great epoch-marking day in the history of men. Then it was that Richard Olney, our Secretary of State, and Sir Julian Pauncefoote, representing the United States and Great Britain, signed a treaty, which, if ratified by our Senate, will bind the two great Powers and kindred peoples "to submit to arbitration . . . all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiation." find nothing in the text of the treaty itself which excludes from its scope so-called questions "involving national honor or sovereignty." Disputes arising over pecuniary claims not exceeding \$500,000 will be settled by a tribunal of three arbitrators, each nation having one representative, and a majority verdict being final. Disputes arising over pecuniary claims exceeding \$500,000 will be settled by a tribunal similarly constituted, but if their verdict is not unanimous, then it must be submitted to a new tribunal of five jurists, a majority of whom will decide. All questions involving territoriality are to be submitted to a tribunal of six members, three of them United States Supreme or Circuit Court judges and three judges of highest British courts, a majority of five to one being necessary to make their award final, but an award by less than this majority will also be final if the award is not protested within three months; and in any case "there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both of the high contracting parties." In all cases of inability of the representatives of each country to agree upon an umpire—that is, a third or fifth member of the tribunals constituted to pass upon pecuniary claims-King Oscar of Sweden and Norway shall appoint the umpire. The treaty will remain in force five years, and one year after notice is given by either party that it desires to terminate the same. May it remain in force forever!

President Cleveland, in sending the treaty to the Senate, sent with it a message, in which he said, what will be generally conceded, that

it is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war which of themselves too often assume the proportions of a national disaster. It is eminently fitting as well as fortunate that the attempt to accomplish results so beneficial should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue, and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions and common aspirations.

aspirations.

The experiment of substituting civilized methods for brute force as the means of settling international questions of right will thus be tried under the happiestauspices. Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate ensuing benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted all the more eagerly.

concerned should the more eagerly.

The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are sure to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations, and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization.

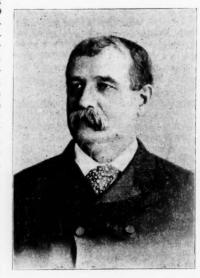
The Supreme Court and the Lottery Law.

We had supposed, and the opinion was

Federal legislation against the lottery was flawless, and surely but slowly putting an end to the avil. A decision of the United States Sup ome Court just announced shatters this omplacent feeling, and in the opinion of the assistant attorney general, who represented the government, calls for new legislation if the Federal officials are to cope successfully with lottery agents. As far as we can judge from the brief abstract of the decision made public, the court holds that if, after a lottery has been drawn, messengers carrying papers and books used in the drawing are detected and arrested they cannot be prosecuted, "for the language as used in the statute-books looks to the future," that is, the Government, to proceed legally, must collect its evidence before or during a drawing, not after. This would seem to be one of those technical decisions which do so much to create the popular impression that courts delight to split hairs and care more for the letter than the spirit of a law.

Versatile Yet Thorough.

General Francis A. Walker, who died so suddenly last week, was a very unusual



man. He inherited his ability from his father, Hon. Amasa Walker, and was as eminent an economist in his day as his father was in his. He was a gallant Federal officer of high rank in the Civil War, and a historian of that period of our history who erred only in the modest references he made to his own record. He was a statistician so broad and thorough in his work that those who have followed him in collecting and analyzing the Federal statistics have been forced to pay homage to his wisdom. He was an administrator and educator of the highest rank, developing the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which he was president, so that it has few peers and no superiors at home or abroad. He endeared himself as a man to all who met him in the classroom or at conferences of educators. He was a citizen who served lovally on many commissions-national. State and municipal-charged with serious duties and grave responsibilities. He was a social being, popular at clubs, much sought after as a speaker, ever desirous of keeping in touch with his fellowmen. A gentleman and a scholar, he also was a democrat and patriot. Few men in New England could have died whose departure

more than local we are sure, that present Federal legislation against the lottery was flawless, and surely but slowly putting an end to the evil. A decision of the United States Supt ame Court just announced shatters this complacent feeling, and in the opinion of the assistant attorney general, who represented the government, calls for new legislation if the Federal officials are to cope successfully with lottery agents. As Sign of Decadence.

Captain Chapman of the New York police force, now being tried before the police commissioners for assuming authority to act where it is asserted that he had no legal authority, may be convicted of a technical error, but no such verdict should obscure the distinct public service he has rendered in showing to the American people what nether depths some rich men of this country have touched in their search for something to drive away ennui and gratify their lusts. Here is the evidence, which shows how the heirs of good men squander money which they have not earned, and of which they know not the value. Here is the evidence of how many women there are who traffic in their bodily charms, and share their profits with even baser men. Here is the damning proof of what some men, typical men, too, consider a proper feast to give to one about to wed. Alas! New York is not unique in this respect. It has more of it, because there center the idle rich and the panderers to vice, but the virus is everywhere. The cry is now for a revival of intolerance of impurity and easy living, for less breadth and more depth, for increased differentiation between worldliness and godliness.

The Outlook for Cuba.

The venality of the Spanish officials in Cuba and their incapacity as administrators is being denounced severely by Spanish journalists. Semi-official news from Madrid indicates that Spain has sought to get from our Administration a statement of its scheme of Cuban reforms, and has found that genuine home rule is meant, not merely administration reforms such as have just been offered to Porto Rico. Senator-elect Money of Mississippi, who has just returned from a tour of investigation in Cuba, discounts General Weyler's boasts, and predicts a victory for the rebels.

State versus Church in Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper's speech in London, asserting that the United States is bent on stealing Canada, is the whine of a disgruntled and shelved leader and counts as such with intelligent Canadians and Englishmen. The decision of the court that priestly interference with electors in Three Rivers vitiates its recent selection of a member of Parliament, and necessitates a new election, is due to a capital law and a brave judge. As a precedent it will go far toward offsetting the schemes of the priests and Conservative politicians. Premier Laurier, addressing his constituents in Quebec last week, showed that he fearlessly faces the issue now raised and will not retreat under pressure. He defended the Manitoba compromise, deprecated the growth of factionalism, pleaded for harmony among Canadians of all races and faiths in promoting commercial prosperity, and refused to be drawn into a controversy over "mere words." On the other hand, he affirmed: "I will labor all my lifetime for the triumph of civil liberty and clerical noninterference in matters political." A most significant battle is on in Canada, and the

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omens are propitious for a triumph of liberty of thought and speech to be won by Roman Catholic laymen fighting against men not content with spiritual authority.

Cecil Rhodes Is Defiant.

Cecil Rhodes, South Africa's most imposing political figure, is now en route to London, there to appear before a commission charged with the duty of investigating, among other things, his share of responsibility in the Jameson raid against the Transvaal. His trip from the interior to the coast and his reception in Cape Town have been so redolent with adulation that he seems to have lost his head, for the tone of his speeches just before sailing for London was such as to grieve his friends and astound his fellow-Britons. Contempt and defiance for those who will investigate and judge him, unconcealed greed for all territory in South Africa now non-British, and thinly veiled hints that if he is disciplined then South Africa may cease to be British and become independent, such were the main features of his remarks. No wonder President Kruger of the Transvaal feels that he has been justified in discounting British pretensions and in preparing for the worst. Whether Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, and the English public will take Mr. Rhodes at his own valuation remains to be seen. Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, in the London Independent, says that Rhodes will not be so received. Dukes and millionaires and a venal press will fight desperately for him, however, for if he goes down he can take many others with him.

India's Famine

The Secretary of State for India has at last consented to let British sympathy for the sufferers flow forth in a tangible way and the subscription lists are now open in London. The British public is at last awake to the fact that its officials in India either have not realized the magnitude of the crisis they were facing or, realizing it, have not dared to confess their incapacity in dealing with it. That there have been rains of late doubtless increases the likelihood of larger food supplies many months hence. but it does not fill the millions of stomachs that are empty now. Bombay is not far from a state of panic, with a demoralized police force and a rate of mortality which is awful to contemplate. Nor is the outlook bright for communities to which the residents of Bombay have been fleeing, for some of them surely will have in them the germs of the deadly bubonic fever.

We cited last week correspondence from an American in India telling of unrest and secret revolt against British rule. None of this, of course, is reflected in the resolutions of the Indian Congress, reports of which are just at hand, but the British press is calling attention to the fact that Lord Roberts, who served in the Indian mutiny and rose to high rank in the British army through valor and administrative skill while a soldier in India, says, in his recently published autobiography, that "the signs of the spirit of unrest and discontent which sowed the seeds of Indian mutiny are being revived," owing to glaring faults of administration.

NOTES.

The recent election of senators in France resulted in marked gains for the moderate Republicans and corresponding losses for Radicals and Conservatives. It is a wholesome sign of the stability of the republic and a recession of the wave of Socialism.

Mr. Bryan's speech and President Cleveland's letter do not indicate that Jackson's political disciples are in agreement in their interpretation of Jackson's message for his own age or this; and the pronunciamento of the Populist national committee clearly shows that the fusion of 1896 is not likely to be repeated in 1900.

The multiplication of suicides recently among men holding responsible, semi-public, fiduciary positions may have suggested that portion of the inaugural of Governor Wolcott of Massachuvetts, in which he urges legislation prohibiting all such men from speculation in stocks while serving institutions, which, in turn, are servants of the people. Boston's reputable business men indorse the scheme.

Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts's report on the sale of liquor within the commonwealth is far more satisfactory reading than the references of the governors of New Hampshire and Maine to the same subject. Under Massachusetts local option law the law is enforced, and the area over which it is operative is slowly but surely increasing. In New Hampshire and Maine it would seem to be otherwise. Governor Wolcott is against local option in wards or sections of cities.

For the defeat of Mr. Addicks's scheme to buy one of Delaware's seats in the United States Senate, good men everywhere render thanks, but for "Boss" Quay's victory in the Pennsylvania Republican caucus there can be naught but sorrow. The very fact that Mr. Penrose is a graduate of Harvard, a man trained by study at Johns Hopkins, and an author of economic works, makes him the more dangerous because subservient to a "boss" who is ever seeking to promote personal ends, not the public good.

Thus far the hearings on the tariff before the House Committee have done little more than show the cupidity of claimants for protection and the apparently irreconcilable differences of opinion between producers of raw material and manufacturers of it. Partisanship and sectionalism had little opportunity for raising their heads during the debates in the House last week, and as a consequence there have been careful discussions of the Loud Bill, limiting second-class mail matter, and the Powers Bill, providing for a funding of the debts of the Pacific railroads. The defeat of the latter, by a vote of 102 to 167, will probably force the Government to foreclose on its second mortgages, and may in the end lead to governmental management and ownership.

IN BRIEF.

In answer to questions—the story in last week's issue, "For Tom," is a true story.

The latest strike in Omaha, it is safe to say, will bring little public sympathy for the strikers. The drivers of an express company struck on account of a rule of the company forbidding them to use intoxicating liquor. It is a satisfaction to know that the places they left vacant were promptly filled.

Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler was born seventyfive years ago last Sunday. He celebrated the anniversary last Saturday. By pen and voice he keeps on preaching the gospel to a multitude who value his ministrations as much as they were ever valued. May his years of usefulness on earth still be many.

Some of the officials of the Smithsonian Institution who received courtesies from the sultan of Turkey in 1895 are now sending to that ruler "a magnificent life-size figure of a Sioux chief in full regalia." If the chief is represented as scalping a victim we can see the propriety of the gift.

This is to be remembered in discussing the growth of large fortunes in this country-

many of them are nominal, not real. Thus the late Austin Corbin when he lived and when he died was supposed to be a multimillionaire. His heirs will be fortunate if they ultimately realize a quarter of a million.

The contributions during the two months' Moody meetings in Carnegie Hall, New York, amounted to \$2.604.87. Of this Mr. Moody said that \$1,822.61 was paid for rent and printing and the remainder was used in distributing literature to prisoners. We hope the Tremont Temple meetings will yield a still larger sum.

Advance sheets of the British Congregational Year-book for 1897 show that there are now 2,867 ministers in England and Wales, 2,188 of whom are pastors actively engaged, and the number of churches and mission stations is 4,607. Scotland has 187 churches and 201 clergymen; Ireland twenty-seven churches and twenty-eight clergymen.

The various branches of the Salvation Army seem to have been so successful as to call for the organization of a "Salvation Navy." At any rate, a church in the form of a gospel ship is to be built in Chicago, in which religious services are to be held, and there are to be naval cadets and a naval band. The rudder of that ship ought to be carefully constructed.

The Volunteers of America go a step farther toward being a church than the Salvation Army from which they sprang. A member may be baptized and may partake of the Lord's Supper if he chooses. But he may be a member without either. A step more and Volunteers might become in this respect obedient disciples of Him who said, "This do in remembrance of me."

It is a secular paper, the Beverly Evening Times, which pronounces this judgment on those huge bundles of literary miscellanies known as the Sunday newspaper:

To read those now published one would think that a large part of the world had gone to the devil and that it was the chief end of modern journalism—on Sunday morning—to show those who hadn't the way.

The late Dr. A. B. Robbins, a leading citizen for fifty years of Muscatine, Io., whose picture we published last week, was an uncommonly good reader of Scripture. One of his parishioners used to say that he could sit all day and hear Dr. Robbins read David's Psalms or Paul's Epistles. What a splendid opportunity for impressing truth the preacher possesses in the Scripture lesson of the day!

Despite the pinch of hard times the Protestant religious press of the country continues to evolve and better its service to the churches and individuals. The Northwestern Christian Advocate of Chicago and the Western Christian Advocate of Cincinnati came to us last week in new and attractive typography, with smaller page and larger type; and the Presbyterian Journal of Philadelphia likewise has what printers call "a new dress."

The Herald and Presbyter points out the weakness of Congregational polity by citing the case of Dr. C. O. Brown. It says: "No one is entitled to speak for the public and to declare that the Iowa church sinned in calling him. Under Congregational polity it had a right to call him." The argument of our contemporary is as valuable as the news on which it is based. Who else has heard that an Iowa church has called Dr. Brown?

Isaac Rich Hall, formerly the Mt. Vernon Church, now the headquarters of the law department of Boston University, was dedicated last week. Hon, Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts delivering the oration. Our hope is that the students of the law school in some very real way may breathe in the gospel which Drs. Kirk and Herrick used to preach, while they are study.

songs, prayers and exhortation.

Ever since the admission of Kansas into the union its State officers, when inaugurated, have kissed a copy of the Bible. The Populists, who came into power last week, have done a sensible thing in abolishing this custom, which was likely to promote irreverence, especially if the Kansas copy is as shabby and dirty as those sometimes found in public buildings. If the members of the new State government shall obey the principles of the Bible, they will do well in substituting that service for the lip service on its covers.

President Tucker of Dartmouth College contributes an interesting reminiscence of the lamented General Francis A. Walker. the last conversation which I had with him," says President Tucker, "as the subject of national independence came up, he said, 'If the liberty of Switzerland or Holland were invaded I would shoulder my musket in a minute." Thus does the spirit of liberty and democracy break forth and serve notice that Americans of the highest type will not suffer tyranny to be re-established on the continent of Europe, not to mention South America.

We learn with deep regret that the illness of Dr. M. M. G. Dana, who has been confined to his bed since Christmas Day, continues critical. He rallied slightly last week, but is again losing ground. His physicians hold out no hope of his recevery, but may be able to retard the end. Many of the churches of Brooklyn, where he is residing, have sent to him floral gifts and expressions of sympathy, and anxious inquiries have come from his former parishes and from many friends. His mind is clear and both he and his family are grateful for the many assurances they have received of affectionate remembrance.

The man who, at the enthronement of Rev. Dr. Frederick Temple as Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England last week, cried out, "It is a fraud," was not so far wrong. Legally, of course, Dr. Temple is all that he claims to be, but the formulæ in which his ecclesiastical standing is set forth assert that he was chosen by his fellow-churchmen, guided by the Holy Spirit. As a matter of fact, he is what he is simply by the appointment of worldly state officials, and the minor ecclesiastics know it, and in a very real consent to a lie," whereby they bring sense " religion into disrepute and set up an ethical standard which does not ring true.

The editor of the Christian Advocate some time ago made a careful investigation of many cases of persons who had tried the Keeley cure for drunkenness. He found that fifty per cent. of those cured held out nine months, but he has discovered an editorial in that paper, written about seventy years ago, claiming that Dr. Chambers's Remedy for Intemperance would cure 99 cases out of 100, whence the editor concludes that there are hundreds of secret, infallible cures for drunkenness, most of which have had their day and been forgotten, while drunkenness still increases. Total abstinence is the one sure cure, and the time to begin taking it is before the disease appears.

It is good to see Barna S. Snow, the affable secretary of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, again at his desk in the Congregational House, after an absence of nearly a year on account of illness. A portion of his work in the interval has been efficiently performed by John G. Pollard of Woburn. The society, by the way, has not passed through the hard times without undergoing a large and crip-pling shrinkage in receipts. This is the time of year when the sailor on the wintry sea ought to receive the special thought of persons comfortably housed on land, and such provision for his safety and happiness when

ing law within walls that formerly echoed to in port as this society makes should be generously sustained.

> We deprecated, the other day, the custom of candidating in connection with filling the pastoral vacancy. A correspondent wants to know what better method exists, and adds the question, "Is time gained by hearing some one you can't have?" We did not intend to intimate that delay should be caused by becoming interested in unavailable men, but we think that time will be saved in the long run by shutting off a stream of candidates who are almost always sure to divide the preferences of the congregation, besides encouraging in them a critical attitude. Let a competent committee hear, in some other pulpit, the man or men under consideration, or, better yet, in case they are pastors, let the committee journey to the places where they live and hear them in their ordinary surroundings and under normal conditions.

Ian Maclaren was interviewed by The British Weekly as soon as he ran down to London the Monday after his arrival in Liverpool, and the interviewer describes him as appearing as if "he had spent the last three months in deep repose and idleness." Dr. Watson speaks with delight of his experiences at Yale. He says of his audiences here, that " with such hearers a man can hardly fail to do his best" that the scene outside the Congregational church in Appleton, Wis., when he preached there reminded him of a Highland sacrament; that he found our journalists a most agreeable class of men; that our women's manners are charming. Two interesting statements also are made. Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale Divinity School has the books from which Ian Maclaren read when here, for which other men offered large sums, and Miss Alice Longfellow gave to Ian Maclaren the manuscript of an article by her father, with Burns as its theme.

Two long-forgotten but heroic early missionaries of the American Board, who went out to labor among the Cherokees in 1821, were recalled to memory by Mr. M M. Folsom, in an interesting article in the New York Evening Post of Jan. 2. Their remains lie near Coosa, in Floyd County, Ga., and this is the inscription on the stone which stands over the only grave which is marked:

MRS. ESTHER RUTLER.

MRS. ESTHER BUTLER,
Wife of Doct. Elizur Butler
Was born in South Canaan, Conn.
Sept. 15, 1798;
Joined the Mission Among toe Cherokees,
Under the A. B. C. F. M. Jan. 1821; and after
Nearly Eight Years of Exemplary Plety
and Devotedness to the Missionary Work,
Died in the Triumph of Christian Faith
Nov. 21, A. D. 1829, Aged 31 Years.
"Oh, Grave, where is thy victory?"
"Thanks be to God which giveth us the
victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."
1 Corr. xv, 55-57.

Dr. Butler fought for the Cherokees against the capidity of the white settlers and suffered four years' imprisonment in a penitentiary ecause of his pertinacity in fighting for his Indian converts' rights. Mrs. Butler died while her husband was in the penitentiary at Milledgeville. They must have been among the first of that long procession of New Englanders who from time to time have given their efforts, and in some cases their lives, to help uplift the South.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Cremation Society last week it was stated that during the past year there have been 137 incinerations under the rules and care of the society, a gain of fifty per cent. over the record of any other year; that relatives frequently deliberately ignore the wishes of the dead respecting cremation and bury when the last will and testament orders cremation; that, under almost all conditions, the rights to the last sacrament is denied such Roman Catholics as uphold cremation. Mrs. Margaret Deland, the novelist, is one of the directors of this society.

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

FROM NEW YORK.

orative Service.

The Broadway Tabernacle's Wednesday vening meeting this week was made commemorative of the late Mr. Austin Abbott, since 1871 one of its most loyal and efficient members, and for much of that time one of its deacons. Dr. Lyman Abbott, feeling in the Tabernacle's atmosphere of home at liberty to speak freely of his brother, whom all there knew, went back to the early Maine life of the family, the coming of the three brothers to this city, the graduation from the New York University, the partnership in the practice of law, the deceased brother's various forms of help to the speaker during and after his change to the ministerial life, and continued to the end. The simple narrative, known by all to be strictly truthful, deeply touched the hearers' hearts.

Chancellor McCracken of the university, starting with the life of Mr. Abbott when a member of college, dwelt upon his honorable career as student of law until he came to be the acknowledged authority on legal decisions and all questions involving intimate knowledge of law literature. The chancellor closed with grateful acknowledgment of Mr. Abbott's services as dean of the University Law School, which he in large measure reorganized, enlarged and strengthened, and in which his wise and helpful instructions stimulated and brought out of the students the best that was in them. Dr. William H. Thomson, representing the church into which he came ten years before Mr. Abbott and of which he is now the senior deacon, spoke of his late as sociate as a member and officer of the church. paying honest, loving tribute to his loyal constancy, zeal and devotion to the interests and work of the church to the latest hour of his life. So, one after another, our best and strongest helpers are passing beyond. But it is comforting to see that they and their work are lovingly remembered.

Evangelistic.

Since Mr. Moody closed his series here, meetings have been kept up in Cooper Union under the lead of Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, with singing by Mr. Sankey. They have been well attended, and the interest is growing and as many as fifty sometimes rise for prayer. Dr. Dixon is also to keep up the Sunday services in Carnegie Hall.

The Evangelical Alliance's union Week of Prayer services have also been well attended. One of them, being of a missionary character, was led by Dr. Leonard of this city and Dr. J. L. Barton of Boston. Dr. Buckley and Rev. W. G. Puddefoot spoke on home missions at the Friday evening session. The ladies of the Christian Union have also held daily prayer meetings in the Broadway Tabernacle lecture-room, one of which was addressed by Mrs. Ballington Booth.

A Salvation Army worker from Chicago gave at the headquarters on Wednesday evening a realistic, perhaps too realistic, exhibition by way of illustrating his discourse upon Satan and his machinations. His advertisement that he was "going to burn the devil" brought a protest from the insurance people, and the plan was modified, not enough, however, to prevent danger to the building, since the effigy of the evil one did take fire and create alarm in the minds of the hundreds drawn to the

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building by a street parade and show be fore the lecture. By the light of a red fire display, the members of the effigy were dissected, described and commented upon, one by one, the heart representing deceit; the intestines were a string of whisky bottles and tobacco pipes; his tail was made of playing cards tied end to end, and the backbone was a representation of Colonel Ingersoll. There may be people whom such a show would profit, but somehow the account does not read well.

The Modern Juggernaut.

Not aged, lame, near-sighted and otherwise infirm men and women alone, but the people generally, are getting more and more out of patience with our street cablecar system. It works rapidly when it works at all and doesn't take a fancy to stop and line up a string of cars several blocks long, filled with disgusted citizens belated for dinner, or, worse still (as it has done several times within the last week or two), when it chooses to take the bits (or cable) in its teeth and run amuck while the fit lasts, smashing into car after car ahead and stacking up scores of innocent and helpless passengers upon the floors. To add to the misery, the cable can't wait for a passenger to get on or off. When one intending to enter grasps the handle and is trying to set one lame foot upon the step the signal is given to go ahead, and the car goes ahead fiercely, dragging the poor victim by one hand and arm over the muddy pavement until some chance stops the car or the exhausted would be passenger drops into the mud. Scores of thronged street crossings that were dangerous enough before have been made doubly so by the flying cable cars.

Apropos, a good Baptist pastor in Brooklyn has just had to leave his charge, the running of trolly roads on two sides of the church building having unfi ted it for Sunday service.

All this is preliminary to the glad announcement that at length two fair trials have been made of cars run by the long talked of "compressed air motor," claimed to be perfectly controllab'e and as free from danger as the other is full of it. The experiments so far have seemed to justify all that is claimed for the new power. It moves the car with sufficient rapidity and ease, not snapping some one's head off at every turn, it needs no special skill in "the man at the wheel," and is not expensive. So there is room to hope that it may soon come into use.

Rev. President Raymond of Union College has preached for the Broadway Tabernacle people for several Sundays, and is expected to continue the service for some Sundays to come. Prof. George Frederick Wright addressed the Clerical Union last week on The Antiquity of Man.

Our beloved Dr. Cobb, young and agile as he is, was not far-sighted enough to see coming around a corner ahead of him while crossing the street a reckless cabman, whose mind was doubtless absorbed in the "strike" with which his belligerent clan are now tormenting the city. So the doctor received from the dashing vehicle a stunning blow that came near to proving very serious. The good news from Baltimore about the Stickney bequest, however, has so far restored him that he is at work with his usual vigor and cheer.

HUNTINGTON.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

Sunday Evening Lectures

Following the example of Dr. Noble, who has already announced a series of twelve lectures on topics of commanding importance to the thinking world, President Harper and Dr. Hillis have arranged for a course of lectures at Central Music Hall on the general subject, Life After Death. They are to be given by professors in the University of Chicago and in our various theological seminaries. The first lecture, last Sunday evening, by Prof. A. W. Small, was on The Influence of Thought upon Life and Conduct. The music was an attractive feature. In spite of the rain the hall was comfortably filled. While admitting the influence of physical conditions in the making of character, it was affirmed that its influence is not paramount, but that ideas make the world; that, while a good body is important, and that increased knowledge will undoubtedly give the world better bodies than the members of the most enlightened nations now possess, thought will still main-Hitherto religious tain its prominence. thought has been the chief organizing power. Indications are that patriotism, literature and science will also influence communities and nations. The thoughts of our predecessors should be studied. The wealth of unrealized thought which we inherit should be changed into action. We must take the thought of an immortal life into our reckoning. For the questions of life are: When shall we live? How shall we live? Who shall live?

Pardon of Criminals

Governor Altgeld is signalizing the last days of his power as chief magistrate of Illinois by turning loose upon society a large number of criminals, some of them criminals of the worst sort. Tuesday he opened the prison doors to twenty six. among them half a score of murderers and the notorious McGrath who for years had been the terror of Chicago police. He has commuted the sentence of the Meadowcroft Brothers, bankers, who, it may be remembered were convicted of having received deposits after they knew that their bank was insolvent, to a confinement of sixty days in the county iail! While in some instances there may be a reason for pardoning men and women, it is hard to see any reason for the course which Governor Altgeld has pursued. He seems to take it for granted that the man who prospers, who is law abiding and a friend of righteousness, ought not to ask for protection against thieves or murderers. In his last message some suggestions which he offered as to the inequalities of law should be remedied at once, but to the larger number of his recommendations it is certain no heed will be given. The inauguration of Mr. Tanner will furnish us a governor of an entirely different character from the one now about to retire; whether better or worse, few would venture to predict. At present there is excitement, not only in Springfield, but throughout the State, over the nomination of a senator. Alderman Madden, against whom the municipal voters' league is protesting, seems most likely to win. It is a pity that a State like Illinois, with so many men in it who would honor the Senate by their presence, shou'd not be represented by a man of the highest qualifications both of mind and character. At present we seem to be powerless to select such a man. The politicians rule and naturally they favor men who will not fail to protect their interests,

The Failure of the Alpha Club.

Friends of young women were surprised to read Thursday morning that the Alpha Club and Working Girls' Home had gone into the hands of a receiver. This club has been directed by Mrs. Laura M. Thomas, its founder and from the first its general manager. Inability to meet the rent of the rooms occupied was the immediate cause of the assignment, although hard times and diminution of patronage have seriously lessened receipts. The club has been a great boon to working girls. They have been able to secure good food at cost, a lodging for twenty-five cents a night and instruction in various branches of study for ten cents a lesson, and at the same time to enjoy all the comforts and refining influences of a cultivated home. Mrs. Thomas has been a true friend to the girls who have sought her aid. With thirty girls at present living in the home and a large membership, which at times has reached eight hundred, it is hoped that some way will be discovered by which the club will be permitted to continue its good work.

Suicide of W. A. Hammond.

Everybody was startled at the news of Mr. Hammond's death. Among business men he had maintained his usual calm exterior, but at home and among a few intimate friends he gave evidence of the intense mental strain he was undergoing. There can be no doubt that he was not in his right mind when he threw himself into the lake. It is now reported that depositors of the bank of which he was the active manager will receive a first dividend of fifty per cent., and that with the sale of the assets of the bank they will undoubtedly be paid in full. Not a few on the streets are asking if it were necessary to break a bank with such assets at its disposal as this one had, if it would not have been wiser to have aided it through its straits rather than have closed its doors and thus have taken from scores of stockholders their only means of support? There are hints of underhanded proceedings which may yet explain what to many now seems dark. It is certain that universal sympathy is felt for Mrs. Hammond and her children, and for the friends of the man whose sensitiveness to public criticism was so keen that he took his own life to escape it.

Three Great Bequests.

The Chicago of the present generation owes a debt of gratitude to the men who provided so generously for the Newberry Library, already in some departments one of the best equipped libraries in the country; for the Crerar Library, whose doors will soon be open to the public; and for the Gilpin Library, which is purely historical, and which has been rendered possible by the thoughtful beneficence of Mr. Henry Gilpin, late of Philadelphia. It was through the accumulations of his gift that the present convenient and attractive library building, recently dedicated, was erected and made a part of the commanding structure now belonging to the Historical Society. We are glad to add that the treasures of the Field Museum, the Art Institute and the existence of several institutions of learning are evidence that not a few men of wealth among us have chosen to administer upon their estates while still alive and able to select the channels along which their gifts shall flow.

Week of Prayer.

In nearly all the churches attendance has

been encouraging. In some of them it has living in a hotel, and when a friend recombeen very large, and with a manifestation of interest which will undoubtedly require a continuance of the meetings through at least another week. Pastors certainly have been faithful in their preaching, and have been hoping and praying for a great ingathering during this month and the next. As might have been expected, the interest has been relatively greater in the smaller and the mission churches than in the larger and independent churches. It is not so easy to reach a membership of a thousand or even of half a thousand as it is a membership of fifty or a hundred.

Chicago, Jan. 9.

FRANKLIN.

DEACON DUDLEY'S SUNDAYS IN BOSTON.

BY ALDEN ENDICOTT.

"Hannah," said Deacon Dudley in his most measured tone, "I'm not going to

hear Dr. Gordon tomorrow."

He folded his Saturday Transcript with great deliberation, removed his spectacles, wiped them with an assiduity quite uncalled for, then held up their polished surfaces to the softly shaded electric light. But he avoided looking across the table to his wife, who sat reading F. B. Mever's Christian Living. At first she was too astonished at her husband's announcement to speak. Then her amazement changed to anxiety, and she asked with real solicitude, "Don't you feel well tonight, Jacob?"

"O, yes," he replied, in a half shamefaced way, still intent on rubbing his glasses, "but the fact is I've made up my mind to see something of life in the city this winter."

The humor of this remark was entirely lost upon the worthy couple, well along in the sixties, who had left their simple home in a small inland city for the purpose of spending the winter in Boston. By untiring industry Mr. Dudley had amassed a modest fortune, but increasing riches made no difference in their primitive style of living. The plain, square house, through whose unadorned rooms no childish voices had ever echoed, seemed a fitting shrine for this man of sterling character and irreproachable habits. In her youth Mrs. Dudley was quite a contrast to her unimaginative, methodical husband, but during forty years of married life she had assimilated his ideas till the two were now as much alike as the Cheeryble twins.

From time immemorial Mr. Dudley had been deacon of the church where he lived. He never missed a prayer meeting when at home, and a journey was a rare event. Life ran in narrow grooves. Naturally his theology was a trifle severe in its type. Modern conditions in great cities he knew nothing about. "The masses" had an unmeaning sound to his ears. He had a vague idea that socialism was synonymous with anarchy. He could not conceive a condition of society in which whole sections of a city were unchurched and in which the residents turned Sunday into a holiday.

This winter, after considerable delibera tion, the Dudleys decided to spend in Bos ton. The temporary closing of the home was a great event in their quiet lives. For weeks in advance all the details of their prospective sojourn in the busy metropolis were carefully and prayerfully discussed, especially the question of where they should attend church. Mrs. Dudley shrank from

mended a boarding place within easy reach of the Old South Church the suggestion settled a perplexing problem. To be sure, they knew nothing of the pastor nor the people. But was not the Old South the historic church in the denomination and therefore likely to be a stronghold of orthodox teaching? Sittings were secured immediately upon their arrival in town and for a month they had been enjoying the sermons. The preacher's gown, the ornate architecture and some features of the quartet singing rather troubled these simple, unmusical souls, and they felt shy and embarrassed in the crowd, with no one to speak to them. But barring these trifles they anticipated their Sundays with unaffected pleasure. Great, therefore, was Mrs. Dudley's consternation when her husband announced his intention of not going to his customary place of worship.

"I've been thinking," he continued, with even greater deliberation than before, "that the times are a good deal changed, Hannah."

As this trite statement elicited no reply he went on as if talking to himself and slowly nodding his head by way of emphasis: "Now there's no denying that in these so-called Sunday services here in the Transcript," and he tapped the paper with his glasses, "there are some strange notices. Seems to me there can't be much gospel dispensed in some of the places, but I'd rather like to see for myself. Just listen to this," and he read aloud a few of the more strik ing notices.

You don't mean to say, Jacob, that you're going to those Spiritualist places. cried Mrs. Dudley in alarm.

It so happened that on the preceding Sunday several of the boarders had attended an exciting séance, and their experiences, as related at the tea table, had sounded painfully irreverent to provincial ears. In other little ways, too, the Dudleys were realizing the difference between Sunday in a cosmopolitan center and its observance in their own home. At breakfast, for instance, scarcely half a dozen members of the household appeared, and they were armed with Sunday papers. No one seemed to have a settled place of public worship, but each drifted in the direction of the choicest music or other attraction. The crowds which were seen pouring into the Art Museum and Public Library on the Lord's Day was another revelation to the good deacon and his wife. All their notions of what belonged to a proper observance of Sunday had suffered a rude shock during the last month. But Mr. Dudley boldly replied to his wife's question, "Yes, Hannah, to the Spiritualists and the Christian Scientists and the The osophists and the Trades Unionists, and everything else that professes to hold a meeting on Sunday for the good of mankind."

Mrs. Dudley was aghast. Something of her native spirit revived and she exclaimed, almost with asperity, "Well, Jacob Dudley, if you're determined to go philandering round to all such heathenish places on the holy Sabbath day I'm going with you, that's all!

As a result of this joint decision they sallied forth the next morning feeling as guilty as a pair of children playing truant. They selected for this first Sunday's jaunt the Ruggles Street Church, solely because they overheard one of the boarders say from behind his Herald, "Mighty fine program at Ruggles Street today. There'll be a big crowd there.'

Deacon Dudley argued that where the crowd went he was going, but it must be confessed that both felt a sense of relief when, in reply to a timid question, they were told that it was a Baptist church. sermon, at least, would be likely to be free from dangerous heresy. As they wended their way to a part of the city evidently inhabited by the "common people," they were surprised to see such a throng pouring into the short street from all directions. Surely all could not be going for the sake of the music, which was reported to be a great "drawing card." Some, like themselves, must be indifferent to the "concord of sweet sounds." Directly opposite the edifice was a large cigar manufactory.

Entering the vestibule a friendly hand was extended in welcome. Another greeting awaited them at the head of the stairs. and still another at the entrance to the main audience-room. What a congregation filled every available space! In the Dudley's home church everybody was on about the same social level and in outward appearance much alike. Here a great diversity was apparent. A few were elegantly and all were respectably clad, but there were little tokens that most of the people came from homes in which it was hard to make both ends meet. Mrs. Dudley detected an cdor of the kitchen in the woman at her side. She noticed, too, that some of the children's garments were evidently the cast-off clothing of the rich. No coin larger than a silver quarter appeared on the offertory plate.

There were no hymn-books, but the hymns and the notices for the week were printed on a plain, four page leaflet. There were meetings for mothers, for boys of all ages, for working girls, for reformed men, for little children. I'lans for distributing food and clothing to the needy, for teaching cookery and carpentry, were outlined, along with Christian Endeavor and missionary gatherings. Notice of a lunch to be served Sunday noon in the vestry struck them as an odd way of mixing food temporal and spiritual. A dispensary in the rear was another novel feature.

But externals were forgotten as soon as the service opened. Four men appeared in front of the organ, which was placed just behind the minister, and began to sing "Just as I am," with a yearning tenderness which made the tears well up in their eyes. The preacher, a young man, slight in figure, without priestly garb, reverent in manner, magnetic in voice, invoked the divine blessing. More music followed, and a sort of expectant hush settled upon the great congregation. By and by came the sermon, and what a sermon it was! What native eloquence, what depths of spirituality! All listened as if spellbound as he spoke for half an hour, without notes, on the transforming power of Christ's love.

"Who is this pastor?" inquired Mr. Dudley, as they came out.

"Rev. E. D. Burr," was the reply. "He has been here about five years, and they say his congregation and the work carried on here resemble F. B. Meyer's in London. I'm a stranger here, too, but I like the preaching immensely and come often."

As they sat together in the Sunday twilight Deacon Dudley said, reflectively: "I guess, Hannah, there are more ways of preaching the gospel nowadays than we know anything about."

Great Britain and the United States as Affected by the Events of 1896.

By Rev. Alexander Mackennal, D. D., Bowdon, Eng.

The year 1896 closed under very different auspices from those which marked its beginning. Our Christmas festivities in 1895 were shadowed by a fear, not, indeed, so intense as that of 1861, when the Trent difficulty was at its keenest, but having the same tragic element-the dread that Great Britain and the United States might drift into the inexpiable crime of fratricidal war. There were many of us unable to accept the easy optimism which declared such a war impossible. We prayed that it might be made impossible, we believed that it was unlikely, but there are elements in every international problem out of the knowledge, and therefore beyond the calculation, of the private citizen. We Englishmen did not know how far the feeling of your Eastern States represented the whole nation: we knew no more about the counsels which might prevail in our own foreign office. where the traditions of that secret diplomacy that has been the curse of Europe are not yet dead. Our gratitude that a treaty of arbitration concerning Venezuela has been accepted is all the fuller because our apprehensions were so burdensome. And deeper, even, than our satisfaction that this particular complication is on the way to a peaceful settlement is the joy with which we hail a signal triumph of the Puritanthe Christian-sentiment on both sides the Atlantic.

That is what the recent Venezuela agreement means. The first check to an imperious temper came from the pulpits of America and England, and it was decisive. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cleveland both saw that they had not their people with them. The peoples were for brotherly conciliation, and self-assertion was quelled. The cynic may talk of other influences at work-the panic in Wall Street and the difficulties Great Britain was beset with in Turkey and Egypt. But even the cynic must perceive that the way out of the difficulty was presented by the utterance of Christian conviction, and when the cynic sees that religion and conscience are forces to be relied on he is on the way to be converted. The churches have gained an advantage in the sphere of international politics which it will be their shame not to improve.

The daily and increasing personal intercourse between the citizens of the two countries; the delightful friendships which are thus formed; the worship in each other's churches; the visits paid and the sermons preached by ministers of the various Christian denominations which have a home equally in your land and ours—these things

sanctify the Atlantic steam service and make it a messenger of the day of the Lord. Dean Stanley and Phillips Brooks were ministers of one church; Yale students are taught abiding truths by British pastors; the Pan-Anglican Synod, the Presbyterian Alliance, the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, and the Apostolic International Congregational Council have introduced a new condition of things, which wise statesmen will learn to take account of. If blood is thicker than water, religion is stronger than blood, and ours is the religion of Christ. The new

comity is "born not of blood, nor of the

will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but

of God.

It was more than a happy incident, it was a providential blessing, that the visit of the Pilgrims to the old world shrines, where your fathers and ours had suffered and learned so much, was made while the crisis was still impending. The joyousness of your reception, blessing those who gave and those who took, might seem inconsistent with any grave apprehensions in the hearts of either guests or hosts. In reality, the political tension lent a something-a yearning, a tenderness, a solemnity-to our mutual greetings and farewells, a pathos to our social and private prayers, like the blended lights and shadows of the eternal overhanging the scenes of time. You felt it not only in the Memorial Hall, but also in the cathedrals and the deaneries which welcomed you so cordially; it broke from the lips of Mr. Price Hughes and the Episcopalian speakers at Gainsborough as fully and as touchingly as from any of your Congregational brethren.

The prompt and hearty response made by members of the Established Church to the request that they should join us in welcoming you surprised me. I ought not to have been surprised, but I was so. We had never asked a favor for ourselves; when we asked one for our brethren it was given, not as a favor, but with brotherly frankness. International courtesy had something to do with it, the determination to show that the true English feeling toward you was confidence, not jealousy, had more, but the sense of Christian fellowship-the true catholicity-had most of all. I frankly confess that your reception by so many of our national clergy made me ask myself whether we Nonconformists have been wise or right in maintaining, so stiffly as we have done, our proud aloofness; whether that "watchful jealousy," which, many years ago, a wise young statesman declared to be the inevitable feeling produced in Nonconformists by the existence of our Established Church, may not be carried too

One of the good results of intercourse between you and us may be to temper the sectarian spirit, both in your land and ours. We cannot feel the same distrust of members of other denominations in foreign countries which we feel toward those in our own. International friendships may teach us to distrust our own suspicions.

The memorial in favor of arbitration sent from the Free Church National Council to the churches of America may prove to be the first of many wholesome interchanges of sentiment between English and American Christians in reference to the larger bearings of Christ's kingdom. I should like to record here my gratitude, not only to the representatives of your churches for the reception they gave that memorial, and their endeavors to circulate it, but also to some of your publicists for their sympathy. It might be unwise to mention names. I will only say that my effort to get our memorial into the White House, accompanied with the explanation that it was not a political document but an address to the churches, was made pleasant by sympathy and counsel from Americans holding high office both at home and here.

Our common interest in Armenia ought Testament includes a number of groups of

not to be passed over in a brief notice of the influences at work this year. One of your lady missionaries deeply moved English audiences by her narrative of the sufferings and patience of your adherents in Armenia. Mr. and Mrs. Rendel Harris are telling us the same things, and also bearing testimony to the confidence in which your missionaries ought to be held, not only for their present work in the relief of suffering, but for their past work also in building up Christian character to martyr fidelity. will soon dawn on the English mind that, side by side with the Armenian martyrs, as worthy of commemoration, stand the American missionaries who have taught and sustained so many of them.

May I venture one word as to how the assertion-and extension-of the Monroe Doctrine, which Lord Salisbury has accepted, strikes an English Congregationalist? The continental press is furious; the English press has accepted the position calmly. It will increase your influence, it will multiply your responsibilities. You will not be able to hold yourselves detached, as you have hitherto been, from those large imperial questions, those international problems. which have been, for some generations, the burden of Europe. You will be a graver nation as your responsibilities multiply; perhaps you will learn a new sympathy with the perplexities of European nations.

But of most hopeful augury is this-the recognition in Europe that America is a factor in our international politics is simultaneous with the assertion that arbitration instead of war is a possible international policy. Had we fought over your right to speak about the Venezuelan question, the Monroe Doctrine would have been a permanent danger of war to the European states; as it is, it is a promise of world-wide peace. The two nations who have most heartily accepted the principle of arbitration, and that under difficult circumstances, may be glad of any doctrine which brings either of them from seclusion within its own territory into the politics of the world.

THE LITERARY APPROACH TO THE OLD TESTAMENT.

II. THE APPLICATION OF LITERARY PRINCIPLES IN THE STUDY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

BY PROP. FRANK K. SANDERS, YALE UNIVERSITY.

If the Old Testament is a historic literature, including varying literary types, originating during a long national existence, registering numerous phases of a progressive development, yet expressing throughout all its diversity a set of distinctive, unifying ideas, it follows that a thoroughly satisfactory method of Bible study will take all this into account. The approach to the Old Testament will be a literary pathway. Only to those who enter by this way will the richest treasures of truth be fully dis-

The first step forward is to acquire a habit of classification. It is not quite correct to say that there are some twenty-nine independent volumes in the Old Testament. A more satisfactory statement from the literary point of view would be that the Old Testament includes a number of groups of

and purpose. Each group has an individuality and requires a certain distinctiveness of treatment. One cannot apply the same methods of study to such a history as First Samuel, to such an anthology of devotional poetry as the Psalter and to such a drama as the book of Job.

The second step is to individualize. Each book of the Old Testament is distinctive in some way. It has a certain logical position within its group. To study or even to read the prophetic writings, for instance, in the order in which they are arranged in the English Bible, is to invite confusion of ideas and obscurity. A fundamental preliminary is the arrangement of these utterances in the order of their deliverance, as nearly as this can be done. Some students can do this to their reasonable satisfaction, some cannot: but any one by taking a little time and trouble can arrange the writings in an order which will suffice for working purposes. He may or may not modify his arrangement after independent study. Probably he will, but it will be because of an intelligent use of a true method of study.

Having adjusted the book to its relative place in its appropriate group, it remains for the student to consider its facts from the point of view of the purpose of its writer or compiler, from that of its original audience, and then-and then only-from that of its contribution to the history of the growth of religious ideas. To make these considerations perfectly clear, it will be profitable to examine several representative books of the Old Testament.

We may begin with one that seems perfectly simple-the book of First Samuel. The ordinary biographical method of studying this book is very satisfactory. The biographical element is the prominent one. Our attention is centered upon the leading actors in the drama of Israel's reorganization. The feeble and inefficient Eli, the wise and strong and earnest Samuel, the erratic Saul, the heroic and hopeful David, as well as the knightly Jonathan, the stately Ahimelech, the crafty Doeg, the clever Abigail, are set forth in pen pictures of extraordinary interest. But the moment we ask ourselves "Why was this book written?" we begin to see that it was not written for the primary purpose of giving these bio-

A close consideration of the actual details shows that, as a bicgrapher, the writer was not a success, but a failure. He failed to throw light on most important parts of Samuel's career, neither showing us how Samuel acquired the influence implied by chapter 7, nor explaining how the powerful judge of all Israel could be unknown to the young man Saul, nor making clear how the prophetic order, of which he became the official head [19: 20], came into organized being. Out of the incidents of Saul's long reign he selected for description only six or seven, all but three being related in connection with the career of David. The fact that half of the book (with one-sixth of the time) belongs to David's life shows us at once that the stories about Eli. Samuel and Saul were only preliminary to the story of David's life. The student then inquires, "In what sense preliminary? What kind of facts did the writer select? What did he mean to set forth by means of them?" The answer, as illustrated by what is related about Saul, is that the writer must have had it in mind to show by this past history

success of the Hebrew nation-obedience to the will of God; and one glorious fact—that the hand of God had guided every step of its past history.

Thus their history becomes, not mere annals, not merely biography, but a sermon to the Hebrew nation of the writer's time. When, therefore, a study of the group of historical books shows the student that they fall into two great groups according as they were written by men who belonged to the priesthood, as Ezra or Chronicles, or by men of prophetic sympathies, as Judges and Kings, he concludes that First Samuel belongs to the latter class, and receives a broader conception of the work of a prophet. Such a man not only aimed to stir his people to active righteousness by direct appeal; he buttressed his exhortations by recounting the significant lessons of past experience.

The prophetic writings introduce the student to a fresh set of problems. They can only be classified in order of time, the distinction into major and minor prophets being unscientific and quite unnecessary. A chronological arrangement is imperative. Isaiah was not the first of the literary prophets, but the third, or, possibly, the fourth. A similar rearrangement of the chapters or sections of such prophetic books as Isaiah and Jeremiah, which are really collections of utterances of varying dates, is equally necessary if the student seeks to determine the original meaning of these utterances and the work of the prophet for his own generation.

This necessity may be shown by quoting from George Adam Smith's arrangement of the earlier prophecies of Isaiah: B. C., 737, his call, chap 6; 736-5, his first sermon on the three Jerusalems, chaps. 2-4; 735, on patriotism, chaps. 5: 1-25; 9: 8 to 10: 4; 5: 26-30; 735-732, on the Prince of Peace, chaps. 7: 1 to 9: 7; against Damascus, chap. 17: 1-11; before 722, against Samaria, chap. 28. With this arrangement other scholars substantially agree. Very manifestly no one who disregards the necessity of rearranging this material can possibly form a correct idea of Isaiah's life and work. Yet an understanding of the prophet as a man of the seventh or eighth century B. C., who advised kings and people on political questions, who kindled the religious enthusiasm or aroused the conscience of the nation because he applied the principles of righteousness to the solution of the problems which pressed upon it, is another necessary step to the understanding of his message for all time.

The prophets uttered eternal truths, but we can only understand what they meant to say by noting the particular occasion of each utterance. The promise of the Prince of Peace [Isa. 9: 6, 7], for instance, taken, as one often reads it, by itself, is simply a prediction of the Christ. So it is, but not primarily, or, at least, not specifically. It is the culminating promise through the prophet of a royal deliverer from the evils into which a vacillating king and a ruthless foe were about to involve his land. It was a stirring message, intended to arouse immediate hope and faith in Isaiah's own countrymen. It was, first of all, something uttered to them and in their interests. This fact is the only sound starting point from which one may determine its deeper significance. The very reasons which led them to accept and trust in Isaiah's assurances of

writings, closely allied in form, character one fundamental factor as necessary to the immediate deliverance were, as a matter of historical fact, unsatisfied until the coming of Christ, and thus their expectation was carried through the centuries as an ever future hope.

> Let us turn to the book of Job. Here, too, we need to classify. Job belongs to the group of wisdom literature to which belong Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, many Psalms, and perhaps the Song of Songs. Whether the book should be arranged before Proverbs or after it has a bearing on the purpose of the book, and consequently upon our understanding of its relation to Hebrew religious thought, but is not of supreme importance. The vital consideration is a literary one. The book of Job is a drama and must be interpreted as one. It is a very peculiar drama, however, its characters really representing ideas. The three friends of Job, for instance, represent three types of defective argument in reference to the divine significance of suffering. No one who realizes this will be able to commit the error of quoting any of their remarks as if representing the mind of God.

> A closer study of the book will lead tola second conclusion. The arguments of these friends are apparently more or less sanctioned by other parts of the Old Testament. They represented religious views actually held. Bildad's oracular proverb, "The light of the wicked shall be put out" [Job 18:5], is twice affirmed by the proverb writer [Prov. 13: 9; 24: 20], but Job in his reply [21: 17 ff, properly read] contradicts and refutes it as a general truth. It follows, therefore, that we cannot always rely on any one Biblical passage or verse to give us a complete Biblical truth. One part of the Old Testament often corrects or adjusts another

The study of the Psalter is peculiarly difficult, because there is so much of uncertainty. It is not difficult for the untrained student to see by careful study why Psalm 18 may have been uttered by David himself, as well as why Psalms 42 and 43 were probably written during the exile and why Psalm 137 was post-exilic. Consequently he does not have to satisfactorily classify every psalm in the Psalter in order to realize that the Psalter is an anthology, or, if one pleases, a collection of hymnals, a portion being of very early date and a portion of very late date, the remainder belonging somewhere in between.

What a fresh standpoint this gives for the understanding of the Psalter as a factor in the religious development of Israel! It registers, not merely the aspirations of one soul, but the devotion of consecrated men through many centuries. How such a discovery changes one's conception of the forces which influenced Israel in post-exilic times! Those days were far from being harren and unspiritual if there were always godly men who could produce immortal Psalms!

There must be a limit to these illustrations. They could be greatly multiplied. They prove this fact-that the study of the Bible from an historical and literary standpoint does not rob the student's Old Testament of any elements of real religious value. It serves to correct many obvious errors. It does much more. It throws a flood of light upon obscurities, it redeems a large number of neglected passages, it co-ordinates all parts of the Old Testament, but, chiefly, it makes it a book, not of 3,000 years ago,

The Home

REGRET.

BY MARY BINGHAM WILSON.

Before we knew that o'er our days of sunshine

Could come such shade, Before we knew that in our midst an angel His home had made.

How calm we were in our serene contentment-Our skies how blue-Howilight we held his living, loving presence,

Before we knew

But now the sorrow of a vain regretting, " Had we but known.

Throbs sadly through our life of seeming calmness In undertone.

O. could we hear once more the voice now silent-

So dear, so true—

As in the old sweet days of love and gladness Before we knew!

SETTLING DOWN FOR THE WINTER.

BY MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

On this January day, when the clouds hang low and the snow falls soft and steadily, drifting under the fences and heaping the hollows, one has a distinct sense of the pleasure there is in settling down for the winter. Summer is by this time a beautiful memory, no more tangible than a dream that went with the daylight. Autumn's glorious procession is over; the splefidor on forest and mountain vanished with the first real wintry storm, and the fruits and grains were long ago gathered in and cared for in barn and bin.

Here we are with a long period before us during which the family will move into closer quarters, or the house at least take on a certain resemblance to a fortified refuge from the onslaughts of tempest and cold. We can settle down for the winter without that sense of interruption from without, which is peculiar to other and less rigorous conditions. Winter is a strenuous and exacting season, but its frowning face is after all benignant in a way, and some of its grimmer aspects bring with them much of blessedness.

Now is the time for undertaking with confidence that long piece of work which was laid aside for the busy weeks, when summer engagements were pressing. It may be the beautiful rug, into which so many pieces are woven, each a souvenir of this or that family event-here a fragment of Emily's wedding gown, there a bit of Ezra's old blue topcoat, again a scrap from the dainty frock of a small, rosy-cheeked grandchild. Perhaps it is a tablecloth, or a spread for the bed in the guest chamber, which is to be embroidered all over in clusters of chrysanthemum or sprigs of sweetbrier. Such a piece of work becomes a valuable possession and is fit to be an heirloom. You can go on with it in comfort now that you have settled down for the winter.

A friend of mine, not particularly devoted to her needle, takes the winter for study, selecting a period in history and going minutely into the details of the home life, the social opportunities, the dress, the table and the several phases of the century she chooses. She makes a chart for herself, in which is entered whatever she discovers, and she writes her views of the notable people and events in her commonplace book, thus fixing in her mind that which most impresses her. Last year her field was the second century of the Christian era; this year she may, for a change, select a widely different period. But whatever her choice of a subject, she does her work thoroughly, and at the close of the winter feels that she has made a very decided advance in knowledge, and has also furbished up her mental weapons, so that they are facile and ready for use.

The winter classes in various lines are inviting to thoughtful women, and there are no more enthusiastic students than matrons past their prime. Indeed, one charming feature of our period is that its atmosphere is favorable to development as long as life lasts, and that there is no arrest of progress after school days are over and girlhood is in the background.

The close and serious study of current events is worth the attention of women who can compass some leisure during the winter. One gains breadth and reaps great advantages by keeping eyes and ears open to what is going on in the world in this wonderful time, when so much is happening, and the march of the nations is toward the coming in of Christ's larger reign on the earth.

In our winter settling down we cannot leave out of the account what we are doing in the church. Every Christian woman needs to do some direct personal Christian work, for her own soul's good, as well as for the help of others. What this work shall be in individual cases must be decided by the peculiar circumstances of each person and household; but we cannot be mere parlor-car passengers on the road; we must all take hold and help if our church, considered in its smaller local organizations or as a great aggressive unit, is to prosper. These winter months give us our opportunity beyond any other for steadily showing our colors, for faithful attendance upon meetings, and for that self denial which builds the Lord's kingdom. In other days and other years we may not have been so diligent or so devoted as we ought, but no matter, the past is gone and idle regrets are of no use; our plain duty is to

Act, act in the living present, Heart within and God o'erhead.

A great deal of neighborhood and friendly sociability may go on during the cold weather, and this pleasant intercourse with our townspeople, and those whose homes are near ours, should be counted upon and cultivated. The Country Club, forming a center where the residents of a village or small town may come together frequently and informally, is the source of so much agreeable and congenial companionship that it should be prized when carried on under the right auspices. Not suffered to degenerate into a mere gathering of young people for amusement, but brought up to high efficiency by the interest and co-operation of the best persons, both men and women, in a place or neighborhood, the Country Club is one of the most admirable and useful social institutions of our day.

THE KID'S NEW YEAR'S RESOLVE.

BY MACGREGOR JENKINS.

At the corner of Grant and Lincoln Streets the Kid held undisputed sway. It had taken months for him to gain the distinction, but now he was recognized as the "boss of de corner." He could swagger about at his own sweet will, undisturbed by the scowls of fallen leaders, who had bent the knee to him only after hard fought battles. The sweets of power came to him in the ready allegiance of smaller boys, who had been buffeted about by former tyrants, and accepted the Kid's uncertain rule as a matter of course.

His accession to power was not, however, a pleasure to all his subjects, and some were in covert rebellion. The apple-woman looked upon him as anything but a blessing, for he purloined her apples at will and always evaded capture. The cabman on the corner had descended from his box, whip in hand, so often in vain that he gave up all attempts to punish him, and submitted to jibes and missiles with a stolid indifference born of necessity. The switchman would find stones wedged into the street railway switches so skillfully that delays could only be avoided by the greatest watchfulness. In fact, every one whose path of duty or pleasure led by the Kid's corner came to know and dread him. By the instinctive cunning of the street Arab he had been able to keep free from the law, and he had still to learn the comprehensive quality of the legal phrase "malicious mischief," which every evil-intentioned boy of the streets dreads.

But the Kid was not wholly bad. He dispensed a rude sort of justice, which was meant to be fair, and he would do a kind thing for a friend as quickly as many a more fortunate lad.

But he was in power, and the sovereignty of Grant and Lincoln Streets changed with amazing rapidity. He had battled for his privileges, and he intended to avail himself of them. What is more, he intended to eclipse all his predecessors by the ingenuity of his mischief. He was in a fair way to do it, but for months his arch enemy thwarted him. The burly policeman, who represented law and order on the Kid's corner, was no vassal of his. With the utmost arrogance he had ignored all former rulers, and on the few occasions when he had devoted his undivided attention to them they had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared for longer or shorter intervals. The Kid, therefore, viewed the "copper" with suspicion, and reflected at great length how he could humiliate him. It was no easy task, for O'Brien knew well the ordinary pranks of the street Arab. So the weeks grew into months, and still the feud was on, and O'Brien was still in a measure master of the situation.

One frosty autumn evening, when the city was in a turmoil of a political demonstration, the Kid planned one of his most brilliant efforts. There was to be a large torchlight procession and Grant and Lincoln Streets were to be represented by a detachment of boys under the Kid's command. He had not applied to the regularly constituted officers for permission to parade, nor did the chief marshal know of this picturesque addition prepared to add interest to the parade. The Grant and Lincoln Cadets were to assemble privately and drop into the line whenever they could, do as much mischief as they could and make their limit of noise and then disperse. These were the instructions.

As the great procession with blaring bands and flashing torches swung down the street the Kid held his impatient cadets under control until a break came in the glittering line, then with a wild rush they formed behind one of the detachments and with a few battered torches held aloft they stepped proudly after the music. Their glory was short-lived for their presence attracted every boy on the streets and soon

ing for places in their ranks, that a marshal ordered the police to disband them. It was a short, sharp, incisive battle and the cadets vanished. The Kid, who had proudly led his company, found himself quite alone and unsupported in his struggle with an officer. and when fairly subdued he was not appeased to find that the iron hand on his collar belonged to O'Brien, the "copper" from Grant Street. With a few rough words of admonition the officer dismissed him, but the indignity rankled and for days the Kid was sulky and unhappy.

During the winter months life on the corner was uneventful. The cold drove even the boys indoors and the Kid, who had no indoors to go to save a box in an alley, roamed and shivered alone. His one amuse ment out of business hours (for he sold papers a few hours each day) was to wage war on the copper. He was made the target for snowballs and lumps of frozen earth and tormented in every possible way. Since the failure of the Grant and Lincoln Cadets to achieve fame the Kid had felt that his position as leader was not as secure as formerly.

One wet, foggy December afternoon, just as the lights began to make the street bright, he was standing in front of a bake-shop window with a bundle of unsold papers under his arm.

Suddenly he spied a benevolent looking old gentleman waiting on the corner for a car. The Kid thought it a good chance to play one of his favorite tricks. He advanced cautiously and dropped his papers into the gutter running with water. Seated on the curb near them he gave vent to very realistic sobs and leaned over in an attitude of grief and utter discouragement. The sound of his sobbing attracted the old gentleman's attention. After a moment's hesitation he came to him and put his hand on the boy's shoulder.

What's the trouble, my little fellow?" he asked, kindly.

The Kid pointed dramatically to the soiled and worthless papers.

"That's too bad, my boy, but don't give in. How many are there?"

"Ten Globes and four Heralds," he sobbed. The old gentleman took out his pocketbook. "Well, here's the money. I'll buy

The Kid virtuously shook his head.

"Yes, let me," his friend protested. "Here, take it, and a Happy New Year to you," he added.

There was no further hesitation; the Kid stretched out his hand for the money. As he did so the gentleman's arm was seized by a gloved hand and a rough voice said: "Here, don't let him impose on you like that!" With a quick glance the boy saw O'Brien.

"But," protested the generous man, "the poor boy is in trouble.'

But both the boy and the officer had disappeared. With a bound the Kid darted into the middle of the street. As he dodged between the passing vehicles his foot slipped on a car track and down he went in front of an approaching trolley car. The officer was but a step behind and he picked him up in time to stumble with him unhurt upon the fender of the moving car. He extricated himself from his dangerous position and carried the frightened boy to the sidewalk. Here the Kid made a dash for liberty, but the officer held him firmly.

such a throng gathered, following and fight- Threading his way through the crowd to a AFIELD, ASHORE, AFLOAT, AFLYING dark alley he stopped in a darkened doorway and thrust the boy into a corner.

"Now," he said, after a pause, "I've got you. I don't know what to do with you. You ought to be shut up. You've been the boss of this corner too long and you've made trouble enough. I've stood your mischief when perhaps I ought not to. I've hushed up complaints against you. I've been your good friend. And how have you paid me back? With stones and snowballs, lies and mischief. You are a mean little cuss and you know it. With all your swagger you're a little coward in some ways. But there's good in you, too, that's the trouble. You're plucky and kind when you want to be, and meaner than dirt when you want to be.

"And after all your other pranks now you try to lie and cheat to an old gentleman like you did tonight. That's what I call mean. I saw you and when I came up I said to myself I'd put you where you'd make no more trouble." O'Brien paused and mopped his forehead. Speech-making to bad boys in a dark alley was not his forte.

"Lem me go!" whimpered the Kid, now thoroughly scared.

"Yes," said O'Brien, "I'm going to, just this once, but I'll tell you why. your own sake, by a good deal. I intended to arrest you, but when I saw you fall in front of that car I thought of a little kid I've got of my own who did that once and now he's only got one leg and he'll never run again. And he's worth ten such fellows as you. Something made me jump after you to save you just because I thought of my own little fellow who never did a mean thing in his life. Now go home and think it over." With this parting advice O'Brien returned to his official duties on the corner and left the boy stunned and tearful

Then he realized his good fortune, that he was free, and a little of his old spirit came back. He started jauntily down the street. He tried to whistle, but for some reason he couldn't; he tried to swagger, but it was a dismal failure. In fact, the Kid was subdued. The more he pondered the more subdued he became.

At last he reached his home, and pulling aside the carpet which hung at the door he crawled into the straw-lined box. chum was asleep, and the Kid pondered a long time alone in the dark.

Then he wakened his chum, a cripple he had taken pity on and allowed to share his quarters: "Say, Limpy, I'm through. Yes, I'm done. I ain't going to boss de gang any more. I got a right to do as I choose, an' I don't choose any longer. I'm through!" In answer to his chum's amazed questions he told his story: "Yes," he said, in conclusion, "dat copper is a white man; he's a dandy an' we never knew it. Come to think of it, I guess I'll stay boss while I can. but de gang has got to be bossed different. No more meanness for me!'

The next morning, as the bells were welcoming in the new year, the Kid pinned up in his box the following, written with infinite trouble on a scrap of soiled paper:

jan 1 1897

we, de undersined, dats me an Limpy do hearbi sollemly promis an agre never to du a meen ting agen unles we kan help it Sined The Kid

WITH YOUNG NATURALISTS.

THE VERY BEST SPECIMEN OF ALL.

BY MR. MARTIN.

I have examined with special interest the various specimens of natural history exhibited from time to time, during the past year, in the Home Department of our paper, collected as they have been by enthusiastic experts from air and earth and the waters under the earth. But there has been one notable Flowers of the field, fowls of the air, wayside weeds and seaside crabs have been vividly and beautifully described, but, although it may not seem very modest for me to say it, I am sure that neither Mr. Parkhurst's Heralds of Spring, nor Miss Tolman's Familiar Ferns, nor Mrs. Bucklin's roses and grasses and cranberries with their learned Latin names, nor even Mr. Rankin's Pile of Stones and Charles Upson Clark's Beetles begin to equal in real value and interest the natural history specimen I have in mind. I shall not give the Latin name of the animalalthough I might do so-but try to describe it to you in plain English, so that when I have finished, you may be able to tell whether you have ever seen one of them or read of them in your books of natural history.

To begin with, the animal is found in all parts of the world-at least, in all countries I have ever visited or which I have read about books of travel. Like most zoological species, however, they differ in color, size and characteristics, according to the climate or other surroundings. They are very much more numerous in India and China than in England or America, while in cold countries like Greenland, Labrador and Patagonia

they are comparatively rare.

Strictly, he should be classed as a land animal, yet my careful observation shows that he gradually changes his habits and becomes to some degree amphibious. In his first years hating water, perhaps more than the young of any other animal, fighting against it and almost exhibiting symptoms of hydrophobia if it is brought near him, he afterwards comes to be very fond of it, and in the warm season may be seen paddling in it for hours together, and is even able, if necessary, to swim considerable distances, as would a dog or bear.

You may denominate him a quadruped or biped as you like, for in the first year or two of his life he walks on all fours as a quadruped But afterwards he is able to imitate the monkey-to which in other respects he bears a striking resemblance-in walking on They learn to travel very swiftly in that mode and I have actually seen them-when they might not have known I was watching-chase each other right merrily in an almost erect posture. Like the monkey, too, they are very agile at climbing. Although not perhaps strictly prehensile animals, they are yet so skillful in climbing trees and so fond of it that some naturalists have. I think, considered them as descended from the ancient tree-dwellers, but I do not know enough about evolution to give any opinion as to that. I ought to have said, however, that before they are strong enough to walk they are carried about by their mothers, although they are not classed, like the kangaroos and opossums, with marsupialia.

I have not mentioned their color. Have you ever seen a young Arctic seal? Pomiuk could tell you that when very young they are dressed in white-pure, soft white; so are the animals I am describing to you. Later their covering, like that of the seal, becomes darker, although in some countries it is said to be almost as bright colored as the plumage of the flamingo. As in the case of other species of animals common to different zones, their covering differs with the climate, their dress in polar regions being a thick fur, while in torrid latitudes it is extremely thin. I think there is even a difference in this respect between

The Congregationalist

the summer and winter seasons of the temperate zone.

You know that animals are sometimes classified according to the food they choose, or their mode of eating it-carnivora, herbivora, rodentia, ruminantia, etc. I think these animals of ours belong to the emnivora, from the kinds and quantity of food they manage to consume. I do not think they are ruminants, for I do not remember seeing one of them "chew the cud." Their incisors are sharp, so that they are able to eat meat, and, although I have never heard them called "pred-"animals, I have more than once seen them catch other animals (both land and water animals) and devour them. They are certainly rodents, for they are good at gnawing-nuts of almost any kind being the favorite objects of their search. I have often seen them climbing trees to obtain them, as well as to help themselves to apples, plums and other fruit, to all kinds of which they are very partial. For this reason they are not in good repute with the farmers, who, however, seldom succeed in stopping their depredations, for they are as sly and nimble as a fox.

This reminds me to speak of a marked trait of these animals-their remarkable love of sport. I suppose this is characteristic of the young of all animal kind, but I am sure in none is it developed to such an intense degree as in this species. They not only play with one another in various and exceedingly funny ways, but they play with other animals as well. I saw one of them the other day—a little fellow which had scarcely got out of t h quadruped stage-rolling over and over with a rollicking dog in the greatest glee, and both animals seemed to enjoy it equally well. Like the horses mentioned in the Scrap book column the other week, or like the monkeys to which, I repeat, they are allied in many traits—their sport is all the better if there is a bit of mischief in it. The housewives as well as the farmers understand this, for they often find a jar of preserves or pan of doughnuts, which they have carefully put away in the cellar or pantry, broached and a part or the whole of its contents gone; Madam knows well enough who it is that, guided by scent or otherwise, had stolen in when all was quiet in the kitchen and accomplished the theft.

One other singular thing-these animals make more noise according to their size than any other members of the animal kingdom. If they were as large as hippopotamuses and had voices in the same proportion no ears could endure the sound! When many of them are congregated together at play their noise is something tremendous. Since I began this article I stopped to take a short ride on my wheel-lest a winter storm might end the bicycling season-and returning through a manufacturing village I suddenly encountered a company of these animals very near the road. Such chattering, such yelling, such screeching, such howling, such squalling, such resemblance to laughing hyenas, such combined chorus of uproarious vociferation, as startled me! But I rattled my bell and came past them unharmed.

This animal is very intelligent. I have been in Hagenbach's menagerie and seen the trained elephants and horses and tigers, but I do not believe any of them begin to be as capable of training as these creatures I am describing. In fact, they can be trained to know and do almost anything in the world.

In conclusion, I have only room to say that despite their mischievousness, their noisiness, their destructive propensities, they are really good-natured, amiable and affectionate animals. One learns to love them exceedingly and is generally loved by them in return. They have almost never been known to injure or molest any who treated them kindly. For my part, I do not hesitate to say that I would rather have a few of these animals as my friends and companions than all the pet poodles and even the pet pussy-cats in the United States!

THE POET AND HIS SONG.

The writer of this poem, Paul Laurence Dunbar, is a young Negro, whose parents were slaves, and who until recently has been earning an honest livelihood as an elevator boy. His poems first appeared as waits in the newspapers of Ohio, his native State, and attracted the attention which they deserve. His father, who escaped from slavery by flight into Canada, taught himself to read and showed a remarkable fondness for history. His mother was freed by the events of the Civil War, and manifested a passion for literature, especially for poetry. After the father's death she struggled on in deep poverty, but with a mother's pride and hope in her son's genius. A most appreciative introduction to Mr. Dunbar's book, called Lyrics of Lowly Life, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., is written by Mr. Howells, in which he says: "If he should do nothing more than he has done, I should feel that he had made the strongest claim for the Negro in English literature that the Negro has yet made."



Pare L. Alutari

A song is but a little thing,
And yet what joy it is to sing!
In hours of toil it gives me zest,
And when at eve I long for rest;
When cows come home along the bars,
And in the fold I hear the bell,
As Night, the shepherd, herds his stars,
I sing my song, and all is well.

There are no ears to hear my lays,
No lips to lift a word of praise;
But still, with faith unfaltering,
I live and laugh and love and sing.
What matters you unheeding throng?
They cannot feel my spirit's spell,
Since life is sweet and love is long,
I sing my song, and all is well.

My days are never days of ease;
I till my ground and prune my trees.
When ripened gold is all the plain,
I put my sickle to the grain.
I labor hard, and toil and sweat,
While others dream within the dell;
But even while my brow is wet,
I sing my song, and all is well.

Sometimes the sun, unkindly hot, My garden makes a desert spot; Sometimes a blight upon the tree Takes all my fruit away from me; And then with throes of bitter pain Rebellious passions rise and swell; But—life is more than fruit or grain, And so I sing, and all is well.

A little boy observed when asked why he remained on his knees after he had finished his prayers, "Well, mother, you know it says in the hymn, 'Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saint upon his knees'; so I thought I'd make him shake a little longer."—Watch-

Closet and Altar

No life is complete which does not sometimes sit trustfully waiting to be fed by God.

All common things, each day's events, That with the hour begin and end, Our pleasures and our discontents, Are rounds by which we may ascend.

Do you desire to learn the secret of a restful life, to learn how you can be a man or woman of Christly power? You can only become such in so far as Christ has power over you and takes possession of you. . . . You are to live a life of obedience to authority; a life in which there is but one dominating power—the omnipotent imperium of the Godhead,—Webb-Peplos.

No doubt the true conception of the eternal future includes the idea of perpetual development, the movement of the intellect into new regions of truth, the ascent of the moral life to loftier hights of righteousness the increase of the fervor of love for God and for all those who will share our blessedue's in him, the discovery from age to age of new and glorious forms of moral and spiritual life that will attract our affection and fill us with delight, the enlargement, the perpetual enlargement, of all those powers which find their exercise in the service of God and of those whom he has created. Rest and progress will doubtless be united in the perfect life.-R. W. Dale.

> Thou who dost all things give, Be not thyself forgot! No longer may thy children live As if their God were not!

But every day and hour,
Since thou dost bless us thus,
In still increasing light and power
Reveal thyself to us.

- W. II. Furness.

Christ will come to thee, holding out his consolation, if thou prepare him a fit dwelling within thee. Many a visit does he make to the interior man, sweet is his communication with him, delightful his consolation, great his peace, and his familiarity exceedingly amazing. Give place, then, for Christ, and deny entrance to all others.—Thomas à Kempis.

Almighty God, we bless thee for the life that cannot die. Thou bast clothed us with a body which we must shed; it must return to the dust, but the soul which thou didst fashion in thine image shall live forever. The soul is blinded by the body. The body often over= whelms the spirit, but the body is only for a moment, its conquests cannot en= dure. Belp us to claim our better selves, our bigber manbood, and to live in all thought and feeling that is uppermost and therefore nearest God. The bave often sinned against thee with the body wben we did not mean to sin against thee with the soul. Save us, O Christ, from ourselves. Save us from our senses, and may we live and move and bave our being in thee. Our burden is beavy, but it is only for a day. Give us joy in these thoughts. Deliver us from despair and all manner of bumili= ating fear. May we stand in the sub= limity of trust and work in all the ten= derness of childlike obedience. Lord, bear our prayer and let our cry come unto tbee. Amen.

MEN'S HOUSEKEEPING.

BY AGNES B. ORMSBEE.

It is true that not all men keep house, but all mercantile business involves a great deal of genuine housekeeping, fully as exacting as that of women. Men not only cheerfully yield this field of work as being woman's peculiar sphere, but are the first to scout the notion that they are housekeepers in any sense of the term. Yet what is the constant cleaning, scrubbing, dusting, setting to rights which goes on nearly every day in our large stores, groceries and drug stores, to say nothing of the less regular sweeping, polishing and window washing that the lawyer, the real estate agent and all that huge army of business men in offices are repeatedly having done to keep their surroundings attractive.

But whether you recognize the relation between your own housekeeping and that of your wife and mother there is one point to bring to your notice, and that is why, having well begun, do you not continue the good work? Why do you not do your work more thoroughly? If woman's voting could possibly be so superficial as man's housekeeping it is well that she is at present debarred. Your brasses shine, your windows gleam, your counters are dustless, but how are your cellars and your back yards and your back stores? Almost without exception these out-of sight places are dirty, disorderly and too often filthy. How can men of refined personal habits bear to have the cellars of their places of business filled with rotting boards and packing materials, moldy papers and rubbish of all sorts, decaying and smelling to heaven?

And yet this is not a fancy picture, but a report of what exists behind the scenes of the majority of business houses in both city and country, if we could only see it. Such cellars, such workrooms, such dumping grounds of yards would not only bring down upon a woman's head the contempt of her kind, but a visit from the health officer. Look in the cellar of almost every grocer and see if it be not true that men do not yet understand that the laws of hygiene apply to both the inside and outside of the proverbial platter. Many a home is quarantined and its housekeeper criticised for the typhoid fever, diphtheria, malaria or rheumatism of the breadwinner, while, if the truth were known, there is here no mystery of Providence, but only a wondrous mercy that the damp and decaying matter that lurks beneath and behind the sale and workrooms of the unfortunate man has caused so little suffering.

THE POWER OF SUGGESTIVENESS.

More is accomplished in this world al ways by the suggestions of motive and force ways by the suggestions of motive and force than by the impositions of form and rule. He who believes in suggestion has trust in the vital powers of things. The whole world is waiting to start into far higher action than anything yet, if one could only touch its springs. This is the beauty, this must be the quiet satisfaction, of the lives of those obscure and natient workers who must be the quiet satisfaction, of the lives of those obscure and patient workers who build nothing themselves, but who suggest the need and wish of building to other minds greater than theirs. Think of being the school teacher of Shakespeare, or Milton, or Pascal; and yet only a few antiquaries know the name of either. Surely there are last that shall be first. Surely this power of suggestiveness must always be the teacher's wisest and best.—Phillips Brooks.

Tangles.

1. WHAT WAS HER NAME?

'Neath hoary Egypt's glowing sun A fresh young English rose once grew-he Nile was white with lotus blooms, But none so fair as my ONE TWO; So long I tarried there in ONE, Till love returned was my bright lot, For though my dear girl's name was TWO, Her heart, good luck for me. was not!

Now, puzzlers who can guess her name From hints I've dropped will have the key That, sages say, unlocks the door To Egypt's oldest mystery; For, since in ONE was found this TWO, This TOTAL, oddly graven o'er, Strange bieroglyphics have been read That posed philologists before!

2. METAGRAM. The sea! The sea! All joy for me

Is in my white winged ONE; A refuge true from cares that TWO. With her I envy none.

Though skies be THREE, she dances free Across the waters wild; Unmoved I FOUR though breakers roar; I am an ocean-child.

Let others praise the woodland ways, The FIVE that hails the light: I trim my sail to catch the gale, And SIX the gull's swift flight

Some count their SEVEN an earthly heaven. Set round with palings straight, But all the brine I hold as mine, From Hebrides to EIGHT. M C. 8

3. WORD CHANGE.

In the following quotation from Lord Dufferin's recent speech at Belfast one letter has been changed in each word:

Duly in no rivine I think, oh no ratisfying en esseice than Mike the malic test is she "Grabian Lights" if ran shriek go tie nartow licits or I semistress' attir of expaid so toe dimensious or I michty espire wheltering at immartially witsin ids cowtent-wreathing foods tee howly odes if she earts an id dogs wearies rings aid ruders tho hare phosen is nor sheir rood-free.

4. TRANSPOSITIONS.

From early English history We ***** full many a tale. One tells of how a fair-haired slave In Rome, exposed for sale, Was seen by good Pope Gregory, Who asked the prisoner's nation. " Not **** then, but ****," was His Highness' exclamation. Let not some modern ***** say The legend is not true! I'd rather far believe in all The old myths-wouldn't you?

м. Е. В.

5. ARITHMETICAL.

A certain number was multiplied by itself, divided by itself, added to itself, subtracted from itself successively. The square root of the sum of the product, quotient, sum and remainder was 20. Find the number. F. L. s.

ANSWERS.

114.—1. Rhode Island. 2. Delaware. 3. Minnesota. 4. Nebraska. 5. Massachusetts. 6. Montana. 7. Washington. 8. West Virginia. 9. Colorado. 115.—1. Sage. 2. Lilac. 3. Aster. 4. Rose. 5. Dahlia. 6. White Rose. 7. Valerian. 8. Snowdrop. 9. Verbena. 10. Sunflower. 11. Palm. 12. Wisteria.

116.-1. Wo-men. 2. He-art. 117.-Chair, hair, air.

Among recent solvers are: Freddie B. Wright, Minneapolis, Minn., 110; Marguerite H. Rogers, Bar Harbor, Me., 110; Pearl, Salem, Mass., 110; D., Braintree, Mass., 108; Edward C. Smith, Worcester, Mass., 108; B. R. B., Medford Mass., 107; Old Fellow, Boston, Mass., 107, 108, 109, 110, 111; E. E. S., Melrose Highlands, Mass., 107, 108, 109, 110, 111; Once-in a-while, Framingham, Mass., 107, 109, 110; P. K. Francis, Winchester, Mass., 108; A. S. Love-well, East Otisfield, Me., 108; S. E. Pearson, Dorchester, Mass., 108; Henry Lincoln Bailey, Middle-town Springs, Vt., 108; Raymond, Portsmouth,

N. H., 107, 110.

Of the six answers to No. 108 that are complete and correct—those of P. K. Francis, Henry Lincoln Bailey, A. S. Lovewell, S. E. Pearson, E. E. S., Old Fellow—the neatest is found to be that of P. K.

Francis, to whom the prize is accordingly awarded.
A. S. B. thinks the terms of No. 101 are inexact, and that "the only logical application of the given distance, two feet, is to the line between the two points (the bud and the place of its immersion), or, in other words, to the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle, of which one foot is the perpendicular. On this basis the depth of water would be one foot.



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The Conversation Corner.

Y DEAR CORNERERS: Writing this on New Year's Day, I place the old interrogation at the head to remind you that our sign for 1897 will remain unchanged -a question—and our motto still the same: ask, seek, learn. (Do you not think these words are all the more appropriate and attractive because you find them among the sayings of Je-

sus?) The sign and the motto suit us all equally well, whether we be four or fortyor twice forty! If there are any who think they "know it all" now and do not need or care to ask and seek and learn other and better things-well, they are out of place among us Cornerers!

Here are a few ??? which have been waiting in the Drawer, some time for an opportunity to ask themselves:

RHODE ISLAND.

Dear Mr. Martin: . . . I want to ask the Corner this question. Where can I find that poem which begins,

The boy stood on the burning deck, Whence all but he had fied?

I think many of our older members must have spoken it in school and hope some of them can tell me. Russell.

That's right, Russell; many old Cornerers have spoken Casabianca in public on the stage. It was one of the most familiar pieces for reading and declamation forty and fifty years ago-and since-as a host of our honorary members could testify. It is in many of the older school readers, but perhaps in none readily accessible to you. But you will find it in the third volume of the Heart of Oak series, a collection of classic English prose and poetry, which, I am sure, has been recommended to you before in the Corner (Heath & Co.; 50 cents).

The poem, as read or recited in school, used to excite our sympathies greatly at the thought of the boy who would rather die than disobey his father. I knew one little boy who was so much touched by hearing the piece that in making his evening prayer he added to his other petitions this: "O Lord, bless the boy who stood on the burning deck." Other of Mrs. Hemans's poems used to be much admired and often quoted, but are now said to be out of date. I have just asked two young college graduates about her Hour of Death, once so familiar-

Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the North-wind's breathbut neither of them had ever heard of it! I hope our children will not forget Mrs. Hemana's beautiful poem on the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers-which you remember is preserved in her own handwriting at Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth-

The breaking waves dashed high On a stern and rock-bound coast.

And here is a similar question from a reader who is more than "twice forty":

VERMONT.

Dear Mr. Martin: I am not one of the Cornerers and am only a little more than eighty-five years old, but I have a scrap-book and wish to get a poem written by Mrs. Sigourney many years ago when there was some political trouble in South Carolina. It began with

Stars of my country's sky,

and ended-after the trouble was over-with The Southern Cross looked brightly forth, And the pole-star kept its place.

I thought that some grandmother of the Cor-

nersimight have it and oblige your young correspondent. Mrs. S. L. M.

I have looked over different editions of Mrs. Sigourney's poems, but do not find the one desired. But "grandmother" may have it in her scrap book! Mrs. Sigourney, like Mrs. Hemans, wrote many poems, widely read in their time, but in a whole volume I see none now that seems familiar. excepting "The Western Emigrant"-

An ax rang sharply 'mid those forest shades:" did not we read that in school-boy time, perhaps in the "Village Reader"?

WESTMINSTER WEST, VT Westminster West, Vt.

Dear Mr. Martin: I would like to inquire if
the old Liberty Bell is not in Independence
Hall, Philadelphia? I recently heard the
statement made that it was not returned
there after the World's Fair, but think it must
be a mistake. I myself saw it at Chicago,
guarded by the policemen who went with it
from Philadelphia. I would also like to ask
if any one has the poem entitled The Clerk of
the Weather.

CHARLES P.

I cannot answer the last question. I have kept daily record of the weather for nearly fifty years, but not in poetry! I "guess" the Liberty Bell is in Independence Hall, all right; the U.S. Army would have been called out if that sacred relic had not been returned. Charles will remember that there was a model of the old bell at the World's Fair, besides the original, and it was the former that was usually rung there-perhaps the model was kept in Chicago.

BROOKLINE, MASS. My Dear Mr. Martin: . . . I venture to ask another question which may be answered in the Corner. Has the Duke of Westminster anything to do with the Bank of England?

I find that the Bank of England has a governor and twenty-four directors, elected annually from members of the company. I do not find among the offices and titles of the Duke of Westminster any connected with the Bank of England. I wrote to a gentleman in Kidder, Peabody & Co.'s banking-house, and he courteously replies that he has examined the list of the directors and Westminster's name is not there. Very likely the Most Noble Duke leaves with the Old Lady in Threadneedle Street any extra money he may have, for an old Englishman who called on me the other day said that in his day the Duke of Westminster was the richest man in England, his income being commonly reported as a guinea a minute. (Against all the bother of taking care of so much money, he would have the privilege of doing good with the amount he did not need for his board and clothes-how many children and poor families and missionaries he could make happy! Supposing he gave away only one-half of his income, how much would he have to distribute every day? There is a ? in arithmetic for you!) Let W. B. S. write direct to Mr. W. His address is:

Sir Hugh-Lupus Grosvenor, K. G., P. C., Duke and Marquess of Westminster, Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, Baronet Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the co. palatine of Chester; Custos Rotulorum of the co. of London; hon. col. Earl of Chester's yeomanry cavalry and lieut. col. commanding Westminster rifle volunteers; supernumerary A. D. C. to the Queen, etc., etc.

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. Jamaica Plair, Mass.

Dear Mr. Martin: Last summer I visited the
Tower of London and think some of the Cornerers may be interested in what one of the
guards told me. Among the crown jewels are
twelve solid gold salt-cellars. They are about
nine inches high and six inches in diameter
and are made in different shapes to mark the
various degrees of rank. The largest is in the
shape of the White Tower, and is always placed at state banquets in front of Queen Victoria, at the head of the table. Starting from that the others are placed at intervals down the table and the people are seated above or below one of these according to their rank. It is the old custom, still kept up, of sitting above or below the salt. Does any one know the origin of the custom? EMILY D.

I remember that Jewel Room with its crowns and other royal regalia (although the guard did not tell me about the saltcellars), and also those relics of the royal ambition and cruelty which make the history of the tower so terrible. It is very pleasant to make a pilgrimage to old England-and to read about it in the "Book of the Pilgrimage"-and we may rejoice in all that is good and true in "our kin beyond the sea," yet when I think of the infinite fuss and fashion and folly and the un-Christian spirit connected with the life of the nobility, and of a government by hereditary right rather than by merit, I prefer the simpler government and plainer ways of our republican country-what say you, Cormrs martin

CORNER SCRAP-BOOK.

What Happened in 1896? Janus had two faces. So does January. In this month—and I am writing on its first day—we look backward and forward. Last January—if you pasted the Corner page in your scrap-books, you will find it under Jan. 30—we asked what would happen in 1896. Now we can look back and see what did happen. Can you make out the list? Besides the election of the President of the United States, after the most exciting and important campaign of this generation, what should go on the record? Venezuelan trouble amicably settled; system of arbitration to be arranged between England and America; Turkey still murdering its people, and the nations of the world looking on; the Cuban rebellion kept up; the coronation of the czar of Russia; the assassination of the shah of Persia; the discovery of X-rays—apparently one of the most important discoveries of the century; the deaths of two great English painters and of our most famous American authoress. What else do you remember of national note?

What Will Happen in 1897? It would seem certain that something must happen in Turkey. After the murder of 100,000 of his subjects, the sultan cannot much longer defy the sentiment of the world. We will look out for his dethronement or a European war. Something must happen in Cuba. Such atrocious warfare must stop, or there will be no people or property left in that beautiful island. The United States will not go to war with Spain, but we may have a hand in the settlement of the Cuban war. One thing we do know, that we are to have a new President and a new administration. It is a question of great interest whom the President selects as his advisers in the different departments of the Government. How many of you can make a correct list of the officers of the President's Cabinet? (I do not mean the men's names but their offices, as Secretary of War, etc.) You know that these are to be selected by the President and submitted to the Senate, immediately after his inauguration, for confirma-What position will the new Administration take as to Cuba, Turkey, Hawaii? I suggest these ???, so that you may have your eyes and ears open to learn the interesting and important matters ahead of us in the nev year. Never mind the little news which will be forgotten in a week, but make note in your diaries, or your scrap-books, or your heads, the great things of government, of discovery, of civilization, of humanity. L. M. M

The Sunday School

LESSON FOR JAN. 24.

THE LAME MAN HEALED.

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

The first Christian church began to be organized at Pentecost, the annual Thanksgiving Day of the Jews. What was to be its character? How would it differ from the Jewish Church? What would it seek to do for men? These questions were, no doubt, asked by the disciples themselves even more earnestly than by those who observed it from without. Luke has chosen this incident of our lesson to answer in part these questions.

I. The life of the new church. Some months, perhaps, had passed since Peter's first ser-The company of organized disciples had settled into the habits described in the last lesson [Acts 2: 42-47]. Further light is thrown on their daily life by this healing of the lame man.

1. They kept up the habit of public worship. At the daily hour of prayer Peter and John were going into the temple. So were the other disciples [Acts 2: 46]. They held services in their own houses. There they broke bread in remembrance of their Master, whom the Jews had condemned to death. They must have already realized the wide difference between their belief and that of other Jews. But the stability of the state required that the people should habitually worship God in the temple. Their own religious characters could not be maintained without public worship. They kept going to the temple till the Jews made them feel that they had no place there, and till they had stated worship of their own. That is manly Christianity. Those who purpose to serve God will worship him in public. They will keep holy the Lord's Day. They will honor him before the people.

2. They kept up habits of benevolence. Christ laid emphasis on men's duty to the poor. He fed the hungry and healed the sick. He taught his disciples that in the great judgment day their destiny would be decided by their treatment of the needy [Matt. 25: 34-46]. Beggars were to be met on every hand in Jerusalem then. They are there now. The Gate Beautiful is gone, but they are beside every gate that remains—blind, maimed, deformed, wretched. Instinctively beggars where men worship God. They expect the greatest success there. It is their testimony to the character of the church. There were no hospitals then. The poor and needy de-pended on the compassion of individuals. The church of Christ has since then taught the world the beauty of organized charity. Or-phanages, homes and hospitals claim from Christians what individual beggars had to ask for themselves from the early church, which was not denied to them.

3. Their benevolence was real self-sacrifice. Peter and John had no money. If they had possessed it, and had given it to the beggar, he would have been a beggar still. But th had something better to give, even the life and power of Christ which were in them. They set the poor man on his feet and made him able to help himself. This miracle typi-fied the high service which the disciples of Christ are constantly doing. This man had been carried by others ever since he was born. and expected to be carried till he died. But that command, "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, walk," made a new man of him. His feet and ankle bones received strength. It is sometimes said that the very poor are not to be found in the church. That is because the church helps the poor who come into it to help themselves. They are not likely to remain poor. She puts heart into men, rouses their ambitions and opens ways for them to do honorable service, till they become as surprised at their own powers and as grateful to God as did the lame man.

II. The message of the new church. The healing of the lame man gave Peter a text for another sermon as effective in its way as his first one. Those who had been with Jesus had come to expect that he would heal the sick, restore sight to the blind and cause the lame to walk. It was a question whether after his ascension his authority and power would continue with the church founded in his name. Here was the answer. It was given:

1. To the needy. The lame beggar became a physically sound man through the name of Jesus Christ. His power was still among Those who needed him could come to his church as they had come to him in person, and with the same confidence. Healing the sick was not his business when on earth. He often sought to escape the crowd who came to him only to get the benefit of his miraculous power. Disease and death continued in the world through his ministry in it, with no appreciable change. His miracles were not end, but only the symbol, of his mission. But they did proclaim to all who were in need that he was a deliverer and Saviour. He gave them, not silver and gold, but manhood. His followers found this their mission also. It is now our work to make the weak strong in him, to lift up the fallen, to give manhood to men through their faith in Christ and their devotion to him. So far as the church forgets its mission to the needy it loses its peculiar power. If the spirit of Christ departs from it

only the dead body remains.

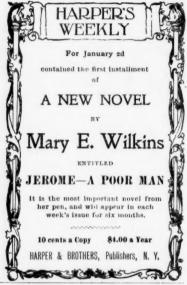
2. To the people. A lame man healed and renewed suggested a race redeemed and renewed. Only divine power could do that, the power of the Son of God crucified and raised again to life. The preaching of Peter at this time stands as a specimen of the gospel as it was proclaimed in those days of the beginning of the church. It is the same which must now be preached by those who represent our Lord. Some have thought that the idea of Christ as the Son of God and Redeemer of mankind was the result of ages of growth and that it was not the idea of the first disciples. But no one, I believe, can study with unprejudiced mind these addresses of the apostles to the Jews without seeing that they attribute to Jesus Christ the highest possible authority and the supreme power of God. Through him they had healed one man Through him the, invited all their hearers to blotted out. His name was to them above every name. His death at the hands of the Jews and by their consent was the greatest of crimes. They had killed the Prince of Life. His resurrection was the crowning evidence that Jesus also, like his Father, had life in himself. This was the substance of the gos-pel they preached. The promises of forgiveness of sins rested, and still rests, on these facts. Because Christ died and rose again, we have the assurance of " seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." The prophets foretold him. God "sent him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from your iniquities." These are the glad tidings which have been believed by vast multitudes and have caused them to receive him as their Saviour and to give themselves to his service. These are the truths which we believe and teach.

THE OHUROH PRAYER MEETING.

Topic, Jan. 17-23. The Question of Partnership. Rom. 6: 12-23; Luke 22: 1-6; Matt. 1-6; 11: 25-30; Gen. 5: 21-24. Spiritual relations, upward or downward? The beginnings and the end of these partnerships.

(See prayer meeting editorial.)

I regard it as our duty toward humanity to declare that, so far as we are concerned, we will leave Russia a free hand, and leave it to her and to Austria to deal with Turkey. Henry Labouchère.





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Mr. Silloway's long practice in building or remodeling
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all the valuable parts, and for a comparatively smal
outlay produce a building preferable to a new one of
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committees who would practice economy, and where
the means are limited.

PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM.

HOME MISSIONARY WORK AMONG LOGGING AND MINING CAMPS.

(Parallel with The Congregationalist's February Topic for Missionary Meetings.)

Christian work among lumbermen and miners is carried on under conditions which distinguish it from missionary enterprise among the ranchers or Western farmers. The transitory character of the mining and lumber communities, which spring up in a day and as quickly disintegrate and disappear, constitutes the discouraging feature of work for these classes. The miner is a wanderer. Usually he is unmarried, and lives in a cabin alone or with one or two comrades, utterly apart from the softening influences of home, of wife and mother. If he has a family he seldom has a home of his own, but temporarily rents one of the rude huts erected by the mining company. His children grow up in the midst of a lawless, unsettled community, in mental and moral darkness as dense as the physical darkness in the underground region where he works. At any moment the mine may be exhausted or the "rich strike" upon which the miners have staked their hopes may prove a disappointment, and they must up their scanty household furnishings and join a stampede to some other place.

Even more rapid, perhaps, is the march of the lumber camp, and similar conditions of life prevail among the great army of lumbermen in Michigan, Wisconsin, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, as well as in the far Western States of Oregon and Washington. There are three distinct classes of workers in the lumber business-the mill men, the camp men and the river men. The latter are the smallest company but the most difficult to reach with Christian influences, as they flit from stream to river and from river to lake. In his book, The Minute-Man on the Frontier, Mr. Paddefoot draws a graphic picture of the founding and the breaking up of a lumber camp. He introduces us first to the primeval forest in all its beauty and tranquillity, then shows an army of brawny men of various nationalities invading the scene. Rude houses of logs, containing little but bunks one above another, are quickly erected. Men with axes and saws soon change the view. In a few weeks the grand old forest is a wreck, and but a few scrubby oaks or dwindling beech trees remain. The last picture is one of desolation. The buildings decay, the roofs tumble in and a few camp stragglers trying to get a living are all that are left. Solitude reigns

Among such a mixed and floating population as these miners and lumbermen, in communities so transient, the problem of accomplishing any permanent Christian work is indeed a perplexing and often disheartening one. But the loneliness, the temptations and vices, the lack of restraint, the absence of healthy resources attendant upon such a life makes the need of an uplifting and regenerating force all the more imperative. To our shame it has been said that the temptations and allurements of the saloon and the gambling house are always with these roving pioneers, while the church holds back, waiting for a settled community before she can hazard the chance of sending the gospel to a floating people. Mr. Puddefoot indicated some of the methods for helping these classes when he wrote: "These villages and camps ought to have good libraries, a hall well lighted, innocent amusements, lectures and entertainments, and in addition to this an army of men carrying good books and visiting all the camps." The mission churches and Sunday schools in the lumber and mining regions are as the irrigating streams in the Western prairies. Enterprises such as Auntie Gardiner's Free Reading-room at Red Lodge, Mont., are doing untold good and the hands of those who, like Rev. S. E. Lathrop of Ashland, Wis., are striving to secure fresh, attractive literature for such purposes should be held up.

As a typical enterprise among Western miners let us turn to the interesting work begun and carried on by Mrs. Alice S. Barnes, a plucky miner's wife in Castle, Mont. Her husband was one of the first on the ground when this camp, far up in the Rocky Mountains, was laid out in 1887, and he had control of the store and post office. The community was composed mostly of men among whom the saloon was a great factor. Mrs. Barnes was a member of the Society of Friends and an earnest Christian. She lost no time. Her own words best describe the energetic manin which she, a woman and a stranger, undertook single-handed to inaugurate religious services: "I organized a Sunday school once, but waited over one Sunday before saving anything of a church service. During the second week I ascertained that the one young lady of the town could sing and had a copy of the Gospel Hymns, I, too, had one, and considering that with my Bible sufficient, asked every one who came for the mail to meet the next Sunday evening in our unfinished store for service. We improvised seats with boxes and boards and had a congregation of twenty-seventeen men and three

This was the first of the regular Sunday evening services, which continued three years before a church organization was formed and were attended with astonishing regularity by fifty and finally by seventy-five This earnest woman begged the H. M. S. to send out a pastor for the congregation she had gathered and to whom she continued to preach until the long-waited-for missionary arrived. But times were hard, many of the people moved away and the new pastor soon became disheartened and left the field again to Mrs. Barnes, who is now a regular missionary in the employ of the C. H. M. S. It is good to read her glowing plea for "her boys, whom she characterizes as kind-hearted and generous to a fault, ever ready to protect a woman or a child, noble in many traits of manhood but too often fallen into habits of dissipation. Many of them she declares are intelligent and well-read, affable, courteous, brimful of strange stories of camp and field and all the wonderful romances which are a part of the adventurer's lot.

The remarkable work of Rev. James Hayes himself a converted coal-miner, in the Coal Mine Mission in Indiana is so well known we need not in this article trace the development of congregations and Sunday schools. the establishment of reading rooms, the growth in temperance sentiment in Coal Bluff and its surrounding towns. But the influence of the mission in helping to solve social problems is worth noting. Before Mr. Hayes went to this field, strikes among the miners were always accompanied by riots, lawlessness and mur-The officials of the mining company testify that of late years there has been a marked change. The church and Sunday school have been largely instrumental in preserving property and promoting law and order. pastors take such an opportunity to inaugurate some new line of activity in and around the churches. During a recent strike in one Indiana town the miners painted the meeting house, and the women recarpeted the During the period of cessation from work there was not a single misdemeanor committed in the town.

An excellent idea of the difficulties of preaching the gospel in a new town in the woods may be gained from an article in The Home Missionary for June, 1896. The writer was sent to begin religious work in the heart of the pine region in northern Minnesota, in community which promises to be the head-quarters of an immense lumber business. Here he found only three buildings, with the exception of the railroad station, finished for Two of these were doing a thriving saloon business, the other, a hotel, was having an annex built for the same purpose. The preacher made himself known, and arranged to have services in an office of one of these buildings. When the time came he was obliged to summon up courage to interrupt some exciting games of cards which were go ing on in the room, and ask the attention of the players. Well might this worker say: "To be faithful to God, and yet not to arouse unnecessary antagonism on the part of such men, in such circumstance, severely taxes the skill of an ordinary mortal. An injudicious step, or an incautious expression, at the commencement of such a mission might necessitate one's having to take the next out-going train." But the missionary met with respectful treatment, and remained to see an important work opened.

Sources of Information.

The Coal Mine Mission in The Home Missionary

The Coal Mine Mission in The Home Missionary for February, 1889.

The Gospel and Strikes in The Home Missionary for April, 1885.

Home Missions in a Lumber Camp in The Home Missionary for December, 1893, and January, 1894.

Mining and Lumber Camps in Montana in The Home Missionary for October, 1895.

Among the Lumber Camps of Northern Minnesota in The Home Missionary for June, 1896.

The Minute-Man on the Frontier, by Rev. W. G. Puddefoot.

Y. P. S. O. E. PRAYER MEETING.

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN.

Topic, Jan. 24-30. Our Failures and Successes. Luke 5: 1-11.

The ambition to succeed is a worthy one, provided we understand what true success is, and provided we employ proper methods. It is true that one may be a failure from a worldly point of view and a success as a Christian. And it is equally true that one may attain great outward success and fail utterly in his Christian life. At the same time growth and usefulness in one's vocation and progress in character often accompany each other. Such, certainly, is the ideal for

us all. I like to think that Jesus was as good a carpenter as could be found in Nazareth in his day. He is honored when his disciples and servants fill their places in the world as creditably as other persons.

The passage referred to contains a parable as well as a miracle. It shows first that failure is often a necessary preliminary to suc-These fishermen had come to the limit of their abilities. They had worked hard and long, but for naught. As we toil away at our different tasks and they grow harder instead of easier and comparative failure seems to crown the labor of a day or year, we are brought to understand our need of divine

assistance.

Our extremity is Christ's opportunity, as it vas by the Sea of Galilee, 1800 years ago. When Peter and the others admitted Jesus to partnership, he brought to the business an insight, a perseverance and a skill which they did not possess. He helped them in the undertaking which seemed to them most essential to their livelihood. If we admit Christ to a share in our plans, we have a right to expect that he will help us solve even the problems of daily bread.

When Christ had done this splendid thing for these fishermen, he asked them to help him. That is always the meaning of success in any calling. It is a challenge to better service. For instance, Christ helps a man to get rich. Favoring winds speed the vessels which he sends forth; laws of trade operate favorably: everything which he touches seems to turn to gold. Shall that man, amassed a fortune through the good favor of God, forget that all the providences surrounding his life now summon him to follow Jesus, and become, in his way and through his special possessions, a fisher of men? The same law governs the use of every talent which Christ helps us to develop and perfect.

Parallel verses: Ex. 17: 11, 12; 2 Kings 5; Ps. 32: 5; Prov. 28: 13; John 21: 3-11; Phil-2 . 19. 13.

Literature

PROFANITY IN LITERATURE.

We were annoved the other day by the profanity in The Story of the Second Mate, in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, and since then we have noticed a protest against it in a daily paper. The names of God. Christ and the devil are vociferated in a time of excitement described by the author with a freedom which too probably is true to life, but which is as offensive as it is wrong. The use of ejaculations, and strong ones, under such circumstances is natural and common. But there is no need of profanity, especially of such specially irreverent profanity. The editors of Scribner's should have insisted upon the alteration of these expressions before publication.

The natural defense of such utterances, should any defense be attempted, would be the claim that one object of such a story is to describe seamen as they are; that they do swear like that, and cannot be truthfully portrayed otherwise; and that no approval of profanity ought to be inferred from the failure to correct such expressions. But this would not be a conclusive answer, It is not necessary to illustrate the vices of the sailor to this extent in order to give a sufficiently complete and correct idea of him. And if it were, the result would not justify the method. The game would not be worth the candle.

Scribner's Magazine is usually not only above reproach but safely and heartily to be recommended for general reading, and we make our comment chiefly because the fact that such a publication has laid itself open to just criticism at all proves that a growing and evil general tendency in literature needs prompt correction. It is time to call a halt. In the interests of common propriety let such vulgarity as this profanity be cut out of books and magazines which profess to be morally respectable.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL AND THE MON-ROE DOCTRINE,

If anything be needed to disgust an intelligent man with the folly with which our international relations often have been managed, it can be found in this volume. The work of Dr. L. M. Keasbey of Bryn Mawr College, the book is a political history of the subject of American Isthmus Transit, the various schemes being described, the history of negotiations concerning them given and the relations of the Monroe Doctrine to the whole set forth from the point of view of a loyal advocate of the doctrine. It is hardly due to the successive secretaries of state for the last thirty or forty years, with perhaps one or two exceptions, that we as a nation possess at present an unexpectedly favorable opportunity to complete the Nicaragua Canal, which unquestionably is the most feasible of the five or six various routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific. And it is humiliating to read the pitiful story of the blunderings, blusterings and shufflings of our diplomatists whom England has continually and calmly outwitted.

It is not a brilliant chapter in our diplomatic history, and it is an instance of the undeserved intervention of Providence that we have at present no need of any complications with Great Britain if we go forward with the Nicaragua Canal, and no reason to anticipate any difference of a serious

character. The question of the success of the undertaking seems chiefly a question of money. The author discusses the different routes and, by a process of elimination, Panama and the Nicaragua shows the Canals to be the only practicable ones. The scandalous history of the De Lesseps fiasco at Panama is set forth, and the fact that the canal now being constructed at that point must have locks after all, and on that account is inferior to the Nicaragua Canal, is explained. The only superiority of the Panama route is the supposed possibility of its construction at tide level, which feature now has had to be abandoned. The book is not a plea for the Nicaragua Canal any more than a scholarly comparison of the histories and features of the different canal enterprises, and of the relations of our Government to others in connection therewith.

We decidedly incline to the opinion that the author has made out his case that the Nicaragua Canal ought to be constructed, and at once, and under the control, if not also at the charge, of the United States; that no serious opposition is likely to be expected from foreigners, and that, if such opposition were to be made, we, nevertheless, probably ought to proceed with the work. Whatever Great Britain, which now is exceptionally well disposed to us, may think or desire, the present condition of European politics is so complicated and threatening that no foreign nation is likely to undertake to interfere with our construction of the Nicaragua Canal, unless some needless blustering in Congress or by our jingo press should exasperate it. We have no doubt that a Nicaragua Canal and, possibly, also a Panama Canal are to be constructed within the next fifty years, and the sooner the better, and they will largely revolutionize the carrying trade of the world. An immense advance in the commercial activity and prosperity of our country may be expected to ensue, and this book, in spite of some needless material, is a valuable contribution to the enlighten ment of the public in regard to the whole matter. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3 50.]

RELIGIOUS.

The Old Testament and Modern Life [Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50], by Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, contains a series of studies of Old Testament characters and the applications thereof to the life of our day. The preacher, it will be remembered, was formerly a member of the Established Church in England, but for some years has been a Nonconformist, apparently in closest sympathy with the conservative Unitarians. One of the most popular of London preach. ers, the cause of his popularity is evident to the reader of these pages. The insight shown in the study of the lives of Abraham, Moses, Samuel, David and Elijah, and even of some comparatively minor characters, such as Hagar, Judith and Deborah, and the lessons and suggestions drawn therefrom, as well as the choice language in which his thoughts are expressed, account easily for his hold upon both the literary and Christian public. The author accepts many of the conclusious of the higher criticism, but is far from being a destructive teacher, and the devoutness and practical quality of the interpretations inferences alike render his volume eminently helpful. Indeed, it is not often that more stimulating spiritual suggestions come to one than those which are found in these sermons. The book is one which many ministers will value and which many laymen also will appreciate highly.

Another book of able and telling discourses is by the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, New Starts in Life and Other Sermons [E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.75], being the eighth series of his sermons. author's sonnet entitled The Waiting City is printed in place of an introduction. The familiar characteristics of the distinguished and lamented preacher are all illustrated in this book. His clearness of thought. his practical, if not always conventional, views of truth, his profound desire to elevate and bless his hearers and his fervid and sometimes excessively rich flow of words will bring back instantly the personality of the great preacher to every reader who ever has heard him speak. Like all his sermons these will have a wide, lasting and beneficial influence.

Two little volumes by the late Bishop of Winchester, Dr. A. W. Thorold, deal with themes of common life with reference to the satisfaction of duty to the Almighty. One is called On Marriage, the other On Money [Dodd, Mead & Co. Each 50 cents]. They are wise, plain spoken and Christian essays such as everybody can understand and such as all should heed .-- The sixth edition of Rev. H. T. Sell's Supplemental Bible Studies [Young Men's Era Publishing Co. 50 cents] is a practical handbook containing suggestions for studies in the structure, geography, institutions, times and doctrines of the Bible intended for teachers' meetings, Bible classes, educational institutions, etc., and the popularity of the book is justified by its serviceableness. In its small compass it comprehends a large amount of important material well arranged for easy use. - Mrs. T. B. Arnold's Sunday School Commentary on the International Lessons for 1897 [F. H. Revell Co. 50 cents] is a good example of thoughtful endeavor to promote the successful interpretation and application of the International Lessons and bears a strong resemblance to most of the other works of its class. It seems to have no striking individual features, but is well adapted for actual service.

BIOGRAPHIES.

My Reminiscences [Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50] contains the recollections of Luigi Arditi, the famous musical composer and conductor, edited by the Baroness von Zedlitz. For sixty years Arditi has been one of the foremost figures of the musical world. He has known almost every musical celebrity, many of them on terms of intimacy. He has been professionally associated with a very large number of them. He has had both good and bad fortune during his career, and has maintained a cheery disposition and looked on the bright side of life successfully throughout. Honors have come to him, well-deserved and numerous, and in his old age he has set down for the benefit of his friends and the larger public the principal facts of his most interesting career. The book is chatty and unaffected and is almost free from the critical spirit which musical people ordinarily exhibit towards each other. Indeed, in some instances one suspects the author of deliberately suppressing what might have been truthful but disagreeable. But this is not a grave fault, if a fault at all. The introduction of a number of portraits, caricatures, facsimile letters, etc., adds interest to the work and the appendix contains the

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long list of Arditi's own compositions. The book is delightful from cover to cover.

Mrs. Gaskell's Charlotte Brontë, although a standard work, is not in all respects so faithful as it might have been. Partly to retell an always interesting, if familiar, story, and partly to correct what others have said in error, Mr. C. K. Shorter has written his volume, Charlotte Bronte and Her Circle [Dodd, Mead & Co. \$250]. He has given indefatigable study to the subject, having enjoyed the assistance of his hero ine's husband and other surviving relatives and friends, and has been able to introduce a very large number of hitherto unpublished letters and portraits. Certain mistaken statements in Mrs. Gaskell's volume in reference to Bramwell Brontë and others are corrected, and it is probable that the conception of Charlotte Brontë and her family here given will stand as the most accurate likely to be obtained and essentially truthful. The interest of the public in the heroine and all belonging to her, although probably not destined to be always as large as at present, is sufficient to justify such a work and the author has performed his task creditably.

JUVENILE.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago Archdeacon Farrar wrote a story for fathers and sons, entitled The Three Homes [E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50]. It is the only book from his pen ever published without his name and he has now acknowledged it. That it has reached a sale of 28 000 copies is a sufficient indication of its popularity, and undoubtedly it will continue to be a favorite book for boys for years to come. Their parents, also, may learn from it much of advantage in regard to wise methods of dealing with young men. It is a manly and Christian story, entertaining and even exciting, yet one which may be cordially commended.

The author of Probable Sons and other writings also has written Teddy's Button [F. H. Revell Co. 50 cents]. It is a bright and lively story for children, with a distinctly charming flavor. It will be liked and will have a good influence.— The Log of the Lady Grey [Bonnel, Silver & Co. 60 cents] is by Louise S. Houghton. This also is a short story, and describes a somewhat eventful yachting trip. The boys and girls are well described and their adventures are interesting. The story is well suited for the readers for whom it is specially meant.

EDUCATIONAL.

Prof. G. P. Fisher's A Brief History of the Nations and of Their Progress in Civilization [American Book Co. \$1.50] is not an abridgment of his Outlines of Universal History, as it might be natural to suppose, although based upon it, but a large part of the subject matter has been rewritten. No more competent pen could be found for the composition of such a work than that of Professor Fisher, and the book illustrates well his ample knowledge, expert powers of discrimination and unfailing candor of temper. Special attention is paid to the mediæval and modern periods of history, and contemporary events in different countries between which mutual relations have existed are connected, as far as possible, in description. The most careful advantage has been taken of modern discoveries, and, so far as their revelations have contradicted or modified the truth of ancient traditional statements, these have been corrected. It

would be difficult to name another work which covers the same extensive ground so comprehensively and at the same time so clearly and effectively. Intended for a text-book, it also will serve admirably as a work of reference, and many persons will enjoy simply reading it for the sake of the bird's-eye view of human progress which it affords.

Dr. O. J. Thatcher and Ferdinand Schwill are the authors of Europe in the Middle Age [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00]. It is one of the books written to supply the needs of the two earliest years of the college course, and the question whether such an addition to the long list of volumes bearing upon the same subject is justifiable will be answered in the affirmative, we are convinced, by all who examine the book. It is commendable in method and arrangement. The style is concise without being too terse. The balance between insertion and omission of details has been held with discrimination. It is supplied with helpful paragraph titles in heavier type, and in all respects it is well adapted to its end. We commend it to the attention of students of the period covered.

MISCELLA NEOUS.

Mr. W. D. Howells has supplied the introduction to English Society [Harper & Bros. \$2.50], by the late George Du Maurier, a volume made up of the artist's sketches, most of which appear to have been taken from the pages of Punch, but some of which have appeared in his books. Du Maurier had an individuality much more marked than that of most artists, and within his narrow range he excelled, but his range was exceedingly limited. The same faces appear and re-appear in this book upon different bodies and in different circumstances, and create fresh wonder that so accomplished an artist shou'd not have exhibited greater inventiveness, but in their way they are masterpieces, and the jokes or other observations which they illustrate are exceedingly amusing. The volume makes a truly elegant holiday book, but one the charm of which is by no means confined to any particular period of the year. If placed in one's drawing-room, its popularity soon will become manifest by the evidences of use which it will show.

Historic Andover [The Andover Press. \$1 25], by Mrs. Annie Sawyer Downs, is the poem which the author prepared for the 250th anniversary of Andover celebrated last May, and read, because of Mrs. Downs's illness, by Prof. J. W. Churchill. No writer could have been found better equipped, or more sympathetic, for such an utterance as this poem, and every page reveals her exceptional competency both as historian and as poet. Only one who has absorbed the spirit of the town for many years and has been close to the center of its intellectual and moral life could have done justice to the theme, which, while having much in common with the careers of other towns, also possesses special and even unique features. Her easy mastery of varied versification and her literary taste and skill render the poem one of more than ordinary significance, and one of the very best written for such an occasion which we ever have seen. It has been illustrated lavishly and beautifully with views of scenery, including also some taken in the English Andover, from which the town drew its name. It is printed and bound in handsome form, and the thousands scattered all over the

would be difficult to name another work land who have associations with Andover which covers the same extensive ground so will prize it almost, if not quite, as warmly comprehensively and at the same time so as the fellow-citizens of the author.

Irving's The Alhambra [Macmillan Co. \$2.00] has been issued in what probably is the most tempting edition ever brought out, for the charm of the narrative has been increased by drawings from the pen of Joseph Pennell of the different places alluded to, and Mrs. Pennell has supplied an appropriate introduction. The book has reached us too late for holiday notice, but, although it is well adapted to be a holiday gift, its character and value are independent of season .- Italy in the Nineteenth Century and the Making of Austro-Hungary and Germany [A.C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50] is another historical work by Elizabeth W. Latimer. To a greater extent than has been true always the author has studied history and imparted it in connection with the lives of great men. We do not mean that she has followed this plan to the exclusion of the examination of principles and the march of events, or that other writers have not adopted the personal method to a considerable extent, but only that in this volume it is conspicuously evident. There is no more graphic way in which to narrate history and the volume is based upon careful study and will take its place as not only historically instructive but more than ordinarily interesting. It is brought down almost to date, although in the latter portion it is open to the inevitable objection that history cannot be written safely until its events have passed somewhat into the distance. The book seems to be temperate, candid and worthy of commendation.

Mr. H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, has embodied the fruits of his observations and experiences in a very serviceable little volume, The Mastery of Books [American Book Co. 90 cents], which consists of studies in reading and the use of libraries. It is judicious and practical throughout, and an important feature is a classified list of works which will prove serviceable to all desiring suggestions in regard to the formation of a library and their own intellectual development.—A Man's Value to Society [F. H. Revell Co. \$1.25], by M. D. Hillis, is a series of studies on selfculture and character. We have not found in it much which is inherently novel, but this was hardly to be expected. But for its fresh and vigorous pictures and sometimes decidedly original manner of presenting the author's thoughts it is worthy of praise. Such subjects as the elements of worth in the individual, the physical basis of character, the use of books and reading, the science of living with men, etc., are discussed and the book seems to be one of the most rewarding of its class, and we are glad to recommend it.

MORE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

The advent of a new religious quarterly is, in the case of The American Journal of Theology, an event of no small importance in the current history of the Christian Church. Its list of contributors includes many of the most eminent theological and Biblical scholars in this country and in Europe. Its promise to offer only articles which make some real contribution to theological knowledge is well fulfilled in this first number, an admirably printed quarto of nearly 300 pages. Dr. Bruce of Glasgow writes on Theological Agnosticism, Dr. Gregory of Leipsic on Bernard Weiss and the New Testament, Dr. Briggs of New York

on The Scope of Theology and Its Place in the University, Dr. Menzies of St. Andrews on The National History of the Sacred Books, Dr. Sanday of Oxford on The Life and Letters of F. J. A. Hort, and President Strong of Rochester, N. Y., on Recent Tendencies of Theological Thought. Critical Notes on Scriptural words and passages form a valuable department, while reviews of recept theological literature and of important theological articles in periodicals, each review being signed, furnish of themselves a very interesting outline of current religious thought. The scheme of President Harper and his co-workers is an ambitious one, but the array of well-known names of contributors as announced is impressive. and if future numbers are held up to the high standard of this one, this new quarterly will have great influence in shaping the thinking of students of theology and indirectly of the whole Christian Church. It is issued from the University of Chicago Press, at \$3 00 per year or 75 cents per number.

The late Dr. G. B. Goode, the naturalist, is the subject of the usual biographical sketch with portrait in the Popular Science Monthly [\$5,00]. Hop. D. A. Wells contributes the fifth of his papers on Principles of Taxation. Prof. Angelo Heilprin sums up Our Present Knowledge of the Antarctic Regions effectively. M. E. Ward's paper on Disinfection at Quarantine is of much interest in its way. Dr. W. L. Russell goes once more and to good purpose over the familiar ground indicated by his title, Consumption and Consumptives, and there are ten or a dozen other strong contributions. The editorials are excellent. But not all the "orthodox" by any means deserve the vigorous handling very properly administered to certain individuals in that entitled Anxious Orthodoxy.

The Educational Review [\$3.00] has half a dozen sensible articles tersely and tellingly written by competent men. The illiteracy of American Boys is Mr. E. L. Godkin's topic, and his remedy is a change in the relative importance of studies. A. C. Armstrong, Jr., studies Philosophy in American Colleges, concluding that it has regained its former position in university life. W. C. Webster's first paper on Recent Centralizing Tendencies in State Educational Administration also deserves careful heed.

Christian Literature [\$3.00] as usual has a couple of specially contributed articles, The Davelopment of Doctrine in the Pre-Christian Church, by G. J. Low, and Prof. B. B. Warfield's eleventh on Augustine and the Pelagian Controversy. The others are well selected.

What is it in The Cosmopolitan [\$1.00] which is so especially winning? Most of the leading magazines in these days are very attractive without and within, but more persons probably would pick up The Cosmopolitan first out of a miscellaneous pile of magazines than would select any other. Moreover, whoever takes up this number will not be disappointed in the contents. Striking contributions in one or another way are Murat Halstead's about The Farmers' College, the story of an unsuccessful experiment; The Famous Fête at Vaux, by Elizabeth W. Champney; and Mascagni and His New Opera, by Alma Dalma. Mrs. Sangster's poem, The Old Schoolhouse, also will not be overlooked, and the pictures deserve praise throughout.

The New England Magazine [\$3 00] has sent out an uncommonly good number. It literature as "Q."

calls special attention to W. H. Winslow's account of the famous French architect, Viollet le-Duc, and his work; to Henrietta E. Hooker's elaborate and most interesting portrayal of the history and work of Mt. Holyoke College; to Frances B. Troup's An English Heroine in the American Revolution, Lady Harriet Acland; and to H. C. Parsons's paper on Greenfield, Mass. These all are lavishly illustrated and full of fresh and forceful material. But the other contents also are commendable, and the article by E. J. Carpenter about The Bay Psalm Book deserves special heed.

Dean Farrar's Reminiscences of Lord Tennyson is the most important paper in the Temple Magazine, and another is a visit to President Kruger, the head of the Orange Free State in South Africa. Mrs. Walford and Mrs. Deland supply stories, and Mr. S. K. Hocking's serial, In Spite of Fate, is continued. Rev. F. B. Mever furnishes a fine illustrated paper about D. L. Moody. and Mr. P. L. Parker one describing A Day in Canning Town, one of the poorer regions of London. The number is exceedingly interesting.

In Lippincott's [\$3 00] the complete story is Stockings Full of Money, by Mary Kyle Dallas. Among the other papers of special interest are these: Are American Institutions of Dutch Origin? by S. J. Fisher; the Western Housekeeper and the Celestial, by Mary Hoskin; South Florida Before the Freeze, by R G. Robinson; and With the Whitefish Nets, by Allan Hendricks. Lip. pincott's continues to fulfill its adopted mission of providing light literature of a high order most successfully.

The Chautauquan [\$2.00] devotes large space, as announced, to French literary matters, Jeanette L. Gilder, Prof. J. A. Harrison, John Gennings and Prof. F. M. Warren supplying papers on the French Academy, in which many portraits of members are included. Henry Houssaye writes about French Literature, and T. B. Preston about the Newspaper and Periodical Press of France. Eugen von Jagow treats of Superstition and Sorcery in French Society. How the Gothenberg System Works, by F. C. Bray, the Actual John Brown, by Dr. A. M. Courtenay, and the Age of the Poster, by Maurice Talmeyer, are three papers under the head of General Reading. departments are well filled, and the work of the editors and publishers is well done this time, as usual.

The first number of The Month [The Critic Co. \$100], edited by J. B. and Jeanette L. Gilder, is of exceptional literary interest and value. It contains signed contributions from Messrs. Aldrich, Stockton, Rev. G. S. Lee, Dr. W. J. Rolfe, Bliss Carman and others, and portraits of Kipling, Pater, Nansen, R H. Davis, Ian Maclaren, Ada Rehan and others. And its departments on art, music and the drama are as well filled as those more distinctively literary. The promise of a new and superior literary and critical publication seems more than likely to be creditably fulfilled, and such an acceptable candidate for favor cannot fail to receive a hearty welcome.

NOTES.

- There are now only twenty-four cities or towns in Massachusetts without free public libraries.
- Mr. Zangwill's successor in the Pall Mall Magazine's department, Without Preju-dice, is Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch, known in

- Quo Vadis, Sienkiewicz's novel which came out only two months or so ago and which we regard as the best novel of 1896, already is in its sixth edition.
- Dr. A. Conan Doyle finds it a wise rule of authorship not to promise a piece of work for the future until he has completed whatever he may be occupied with at the time.
- The Symposium, a monthly magazine which Mr. George W. Cable started not long ago, is to be discontinued, and Mr. Cable has accepted the editorship of Current Literature.
- The Boston Athenaum with the co-operation of some other libraries is to compile an index of architectural plates found in artistic, architectural and kindred periodicals.
- The St. James Gazette says that Queen Victoria is about to dictate and revise her autobiography and that it will appear this year. Certainly it will be an appropriate feature of the special recognition of the length of her reign.
- A limited edition of a hundred copies of Mr. F. J. Stimson's story, King Noanett, with forty or fifty specially drawn illustrations by Henry Sandham, is soon to be issued at \$100 per copy. It will be bound in inlaid leather.
- The Tom Hughes Memorial Fund now amounts to almost \$5 000. It is to be a lifesize s atue and will be erected at Rugby. No Americans have yet contributed to it. Dr. William Everett of Boston, however, has issued an appeal for gifts.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Houghton, Miftin & Co. Boston My Wife And I, We And Our Neighbors, Pog-ANU PEOFLE AND PINK AND WHITE TYRANNY, OLDTOWN FOLKS AND NAM LAWSON, 2 VOIS, Re-LIGIOUS STUDIES AND POEMS, STORIES FOR THE YOUNG, etc. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Each \$1.50.
- \$1.50.

 LIFE AND LETTERS OF WILLIAM BARTON ROGERS. Edited by his wife 2 vols. pp. 427, 451. \$4.00.

 D. C. Healh & Co. Boston.

 THE PRINCESS. By Alfred, Lord Tennayson. Edited, with notes, etc., by A. J. George. pp. 217, 90 cents.
- cents. Living Age Co. Boston.

 LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, Vol. CCXI October, November, December, 1896 pp. 888, §2.25.

 Fleming H. Rewell Co. New York.

 IN THE TIGER JUNGLE. By Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M. D., D. D., pp. 218, §1.60.

 AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. By J. M. Stifler, D. D., pp. 287, 75 cents.
- 75 cents.

 CORN ON THE MOUNTAINS. By Rev. John Robertson pp. 300. \$125.

 THE COLLEGE OF A POSILES. By J. I. Vance, D. D. pp. 160. 75 cents.
- pp. 160 75 cents.

 American Book Co. New York.

 IMMENSEE. By Theodore Storm. Edited by F. A. Dauer. pp. 85 25 cents.

 HANDBOOK OF GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY. By Georges Castegnier, B. S., B. L. pp. 110. 50 cents.

 AN Essay on Robert Burns. By Thomas Carlyle. pp. 90. 20 cents.
- Pp. 30. 20 cents.

 J. B. Aiden. New York.

 THE WAY WE DID AT COOKING SCHOOL. By Virginia Reed. pp. 282 \$100.

 American Seamen's Friend Society. New York.

 THE SAILOR'S MAGAZINE, Vol. LXVIII. pp. 384.

 \$1.25.
- J. B. Lippincott Co. Philadelphia. GN OF THE CROSS. By Wilson Barrett. pp. THE SIGN O 303, \$1.50. Scott, Foresman & Co. Chicago
- PRIMITIVE BUDDHISM. By Elizabeth A. Reed. pp. 218, \$1.00.
- PAPER COVERS. William Ware & Co. Boston. THE (OLD) FARMER'S ALMANACK FOR 1897.
- Bible Institute Colportage Association. Chicago. The Overcoming Life. By D. L. Moody. pp. 127. MAGAZINES.
- December. THE PULPIT. JANUARY. BOORMAN.—PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW.—
 PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—SAILOR'S.—COSMOPOLITAN.—NEW ENGLAND.—APPLETON'S POPULAR SCIENCE.—TREASURY.—INTERNATIONAL.—
 KINDERGAETEN NEWS—EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.
 —CHAP-BOOK.—AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THEOLOGY.—CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.—GOOD WORDS.

President Timothy Dwight of Yale reurned Jan. 2 from a six months' tour in Europe. Accompanied by his family he visited Germany, Italy, France and England. His son, Winthrop E. Dwight, remains at Oxford for further study. The trip was purely in the nature of a vacation and President Dwight returns greatly benefited in health.

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News from the Churches

Meetings to Come.

ROSTON MINISTERS' MEETING, Pilgrim Hall, Jan. 18, 19 A.M. The Work of the Law and Order League. FOREIGN MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING, under the anspices of the Woman's Board of Missions, in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, every Friday at 11 o'clock

MIDDLESEX UNION ASSOCIATION, annual meeting, ver. Jan. 19, 9 a. M.

Ayer, Jan. 18, 9 a. M.

A WOMAN'S UNION FOREIGN MISSIONARY MEETING
will be held in Clarendon Street Baptist Church, Hoston, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 23.0 r. M. Addresses will
be given on the home and foreign departments of work
by Mrs. Joseph Cook, Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins,
Mrs. N. M. Waterbury and Miss A. B. Child. All ladies
are cordially invited to be present

Benevolent Societies.

THE CONGERGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY IS represented in Massachusetts (and in Massachusetts saily) by the Massachusetts (and in Massachusetts saily) by the Massachus Home Missionary Society, No. 9 Congregational House, Rev. Joshus Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 32, Congregational House, Office hours, 9 to 5. Annual memberathy, \$1.00; life memberathy, \$2.00 Contributions solicited. Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer.

tributions solicited. Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer, American Board of Commissions Werker for Forbigm Missions, Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset Street, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 153 Las Salle St. Woman's Board of Missions, Rooms 1 and 2, Congregational House. Miss Sarah Louise Day, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

Miss Addie B. Child, Home Secretary.

The American Missionary Association, Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House; Chicago office, 135 La Salle Street.; Oleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above office, or to H. W. Hulberd, Treasurer, 168 Bible House, New York City.

Oleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 108 Bible House, New York City.

The Congregations and Church Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb.
D. D., Secretary; Charles E. Hope, Treasurer, 99 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

Congregational Education Society.—(Including work of former New West Commission.) Aids four hundred students for the ministry, eight bome missionary colleges, twenty academies in the work of New Mexico. S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer. Offices, 10 Congregational House, Boston, 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Address, 10 Congregational House, Boston, 150 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Address, 10 Congregational House, Boston.

Cong. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Diulcan, Ph. D., Field Secretary; E. Lawrence Barnard, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

Massachubetts Board of Ministerial All.—Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

Ministerial Relief.—House House, Boston.

Ministerial Relief.—House House, Boston.

Ministerial Relief.—House House, Boston.

Ministerial Relief.—House House House, Boston.

Ministers and ministers and their families thurden one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For fuller information see Minutes of National Council, 1892, and Year-Book, 1893, page 62. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Harrison, Ct., Form of a bequest: I bequest to the "Trust Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) (here insert the bequest), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolution of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1895.

United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1886.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUFFIX, established by the Massachusetts General Association, offers its services to churches desiring pastors or pulpit supplies. Careful attention is given to applications from without the State. Room 22A, Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles B. Rice, Sec.

THE BCSTON SEABLAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, organized 1877. Chapel and reading reom, 23 Hanover St., Boston. Open day and evening. Saliors and landsmen welcome. Days expertees, usual hours. Meetings every evening except Saturday. Branch mission, Vineyard Haven. Is a Congregational society and appeals to all Congregations. House, Boston. Send clothing, comfort bags, reading, etc., to Capt. S. S. Nickerson, chapiain, 257 Hanover St. Bequests should read: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society the sum postes of said society." Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., President; George Gould, Treasurer.

PASSING COMMENT ON THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

Progress among our churches in the far Northeast is noted this week by the first step in self support.

If candidates for membership to our churches could be impressed more deeply with the fact that their best contributions to the spiritual welfare of the church they promise to support are not the only offerings necessary for its prosperity, our treasurers would be spared the necessity, which now becomes their duty in some cases, of reporting that much less than one half of the members are pledged subscribers to the financial sup-

Our second strongest center in the Bay State is indebted in no small degree to the energetic lead of its largest church. The mutual generosity of its members and pastor has been strikingly evidenced of late.

A Michigan pastor has made calls enough in a year to have met personally a large proportion of the 13,000 residents of the city in which his field lies.

The hearty co-operation of various denominations in an Iowa church shows Congregationalism to be the solvent of the sects

How many of our churches mean to deserve the Scriptural commendation applied to the one in the Hawkeye State whose fortieth an-

niversary we chronicle this week?

May success attend our valued contempo-Congregational Iowa, in its new home, fresh dress and enlarged circulation.

How convenient and helpful for business men must be that 5 P. M. prayer meeting in Kansas City!

A struggling California church which has just built and dedicated a new edifice specifies among helpful results connected with the achievement these two: "We have learned what true Congregationalism is, through the help and fellowship of sister churches; and the community has learned that it was not competition but co-operation on which we were intent." Such knowledge as this must be of inestimable value in building up its spiritual house.

A suggestion for simplifying the programs of annual meetings comes from Nebraska.

For novel ways of celebrating Christmas consult our Kansas news.

One blessed result of a revival in the Golden State is the healing of a contention between two donominations. Today, as of old, no clearer witness to the presence of the Holy Spirit can be found than is expressed in these words: "Behold, how these brethren love one another.'

CONSECRATION OF A GRANITE STATE CHAPEL.

The elegant new chapel built the past season by the South Church, Concord, N. H., was dedicated the evening of Jan. 7, with appropriate ceremony. Nearly 600 persons attended, and greatly appreciated the beauty of the surroundings and the varied and admirable program. It included an eloquent sermon by the pastor, Rev. H. P. Dewey, emphasizing for the church a good foundation, unity in diversity, a fitting adjustment of its parts, thereby giving strength, symmetry, harmony and beauty as it grows into a becoming temple for the Lord. Then followed a responsive service of dedication, a mutual prayer for pastor and people, and an original content of the conten inal hymn for the occasion by an octogenarian of the church. The services throughout were impressive and enjoyable. After this followed a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Dewey in the ladies' parlor, a light collation and social hour in the dining room.

The ground area of the structure is 78 x 80 feet. includes, above the audience-room of the chanel a ladies' parlor, separated by portieres, to be drawn when it is needed to give larger room for chapel purposes, a pastor's study and a library room. Be-low is the dining-room, with all its needed accesso-ries. The inside finish is in Georgia pine. The entire cost of construction was \$13,481, leaving from what was raised by the ladies for the purpose \$140, to be used in furnishings. Entire harmony pre-vailed throughout the work. The people are to be congratulated on the result of their willing gifts.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Bangor.

The subject of the Bond Lectures for 1897, to be given by Prof. C. A. Young, Ph. D., of Princeton, is The Cosmos, Astronomically Considered.—During the Christmas recess several of the students preached in churches which they occupied last summer — The Senior Class has had its opening lecture in pastoral theology, under Prof. J. S. Sewall.

Hartford.

The Junior Class has begun elective work, the Middle Class Homiletics and the courses on The Atonement, and Evolution and the Christian Faith, Atonement, and Evolution and the Christian Fatth, and the Seniors Ecclesiastical Dogmatics and the History of Congregationalism.—Special missionary meetings were held the first three days of this week under the lead of Mr. Luce, who was appointed by the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance to visit the different seminaries.— Several members of the seminary, assisted by friends from the city, gave a p'easant entertainment to the students last Saturday evening.—Mr. Van Dyke of Rutgers gave a lecture on Italian Art of the Renaissance Period last Saturday afternoon at Hosmer Hall. These lectures will be continued on Saturday afternoons in January. The students have been invited to attend.

Yale.

Last week the missionary society was addressed by the secretary of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance.—Mr. Coolidge of the Senior Class is obliged to leave for Florida on account of ill health.—President Dwight is giving lectures on Corintbians to the Juniors. He returned Jan. 2 from an extended European tour.—Professor Cur-tis begins a new course in Old Testament exegesis, and Professor Brastow begins an elementary course -Mr. Briggs was in homiletics with the Juniors .the Senior Class preacher last week.

Oberlin.

Professor Bosworth offers a new course in special New Testament introduction, including an intro-duction to all the books, and special exegetical study in English of those books that are not studied in the various courses in Greek exegesis.—Pro-fessor Wright gives an elective course this term upon Comparative Religion and a course in Evidences of Christianity. He proposes in this course to use the material of his Lowell lectures.—Professor Gates offers a course in Old Testament Theology, required for students who do not take He-

Chicago.

The term opened Jan. 4.—Mrs. A. P. Stevens, deputy factory inspector of Illinois, addressed the conference Thursday afternoon on Unemployed Men and Overworked Children.—In connection with the appearance of the new American Journal of Theology it is of interest to know that earnest efforts were made to unite the Baptist, Congrega-tional, Methodist and Presbyterian seminaries in the support of a joint theological review. The unwillingness of some of the professors in one of the seminaries to co operate prevented the execution of the plan, which evoked much enthusiasm on the part of the other institutions.

ILL.-The Edwards County Club held its annual meeting, Dec. 31, with Southern Collegiate Insti-tute, Albion. More than 400 persons were present. An hour each was given to a conference of trustees and deacons of all the churches in the county and to one of S.S. superintendents and teachers. Topics were: Congregationalism in Edwards County, Our Power as Congregationalists, Our Hope as Congregationalists, Our Sunday Schools and Their Work. The exercises were interspersed with song and instrumental music.

NEW ENGLAND.

Boston.

Shawmut. Dr. W. E. Barton preached last Sun-day morning on different kinds of sinners and different ways of saving them. Referring to recent remarks of evangelists concerning churches in Boston he said, very wisely, that while there may be men in the churches living immoral lives he did not know of any such, and that whoever speaks as though they were common or in any sense repre-sentative of the spirit of our churches speaks falsely and slanders the bride of Christ.

Berkeley Temple. The annual meeting last Mon-day brought cause for rejoicing in the report of the treasurer to the effect that the income of the year more than met the expenses, leaving a balance in the treasury.

BRIGHTON .- Rev. Dr. A. A. Berle delivered the sermon at the Lodge of Sorrow held by Knights Tem-plars at the First Parish Congregational Church, Charlestown, ceased members.

Massachusetts. Charlestown, last Sunday, in memory of their de

BROOKLINE.—Harvard. The church and congregation gave the pastor, Dr. Reuen Thomas, a pleasant tion gave the pastor, pr. Reuen Thomas, a pleasant New Year's reception, Jan. 5, in the parlors of the meeting house.—Leyden. This young church is steadily growing, its career of less than three months being marked by unusual erchaviasm and harmony among the members. There were three accessions at the last communion. The family character of the church may be indicated by the fact that last Sunday four generations of a single family were represented in the congregation.

CHELSEA.—First has recently become incorporated, its governing body now being a board of 15 directors. The new year began with special services during the Week of Prayer, preparatory to a three weeks' series of special union meetings with a neighboring Baptist and Methodist church. Miss E. W. Greenwood, superintendent of evangelis work in the W. C. T. U., is assisting in the work.

SOMERVILLE. - West has become incorporate The building presents an attractive and beautiful appearance. Nearly every seat on the floor has been rented. The pastor, Rev. Peter MacQueen, has begun a series of meetings on The Claims of Christianity in the Thought and Work of the World.

GARDNER.—First held a successful roll-call and supper Jan. 7. About 300 were present. Reports were followed by a few earnest words from the former pastor, Rev. F. E. Ramsdell.

NORTH READING.—Union joined with the two other churches of the town for Christmas exercises and the Week of Prayer. The Ladies' Aid and C. E. Societies have both held successful occasions of a social nature of late. The pastor is Rev. E. E. Colburn, formerly pastor of the Christian denomination.

MAGNOLIA.—The Week of Prayer was anticipated by a week of revival services. Two persons were added to the church, Jan. 3, on confession and two by letter. Increasing spiritual interest encourages the workers. Rev. J. E. Enman is pastor.

BOXBORO.—Rev. A. B. Peabody, for five years pastor, resigned at the annual meeting. The church requested by vote that he remain, and he has accepted.

LOWELL.—The Week of Prayer was more generally observed than usual, the churches having hitherto found the Passion Week more convenient for special services.—Pawtucket, First Trinitarian, Kirk Street, High Street and Highland have held well-attended meetings each evening, and the First is holding such services this week. In addition union meetings have been held each afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Rev. W. A. Bartlett representing the Congregationalists among the leaders.

FRANKLIN.—First held its annual meeting, supper and roll-call Jan. 1. The reports indicated a healthy growth during the year, 30 members having been added to the church, 23 on confession. For benevolence \$532 were contributed and \$10,700 used in current expenses. The Sunday school and Y. P. S. C. E. have made encouraging increase in membership. Rev. C. W. Longren is pastor.

Norwood has had a year of prosperity with a happy combination of social and spiritual life. During the year 41 new members have been received. The S. S. primary department of 115 members is notable for its excellent work and the home department has been efficient in increasing the interest. With modern equipment, fine choir and well organized departments the church has a hopeful outlook. Many generous gifts of money have been given for benevolent purposes. The paster is Rev. C. F. Weeden.

-Old South, the largest church in WORCESTER .the city, closed a year of unparalleled prosperity with a membership of 894 and began the new year by receiving 37 new members, 22 on confession, The additions last year were 75. The total benev-olences were \$2,800. The S. S. departments number five with a total of 710 members and an average attendance of 475. The three C. E. Societies enroll 225 members. The Ladies' Benevolent Society enrolls 127 members, and has contributed \$430 toward the urch debt and \$163 to benevolence. The Ladies Missionary Society reports 65 members, \$235 and three valuable barrels of clothing given to mis-sions. The Little Light Bearers number 80 members and have sent \$60 to Capron Hall, India. The A. E. Associates, a band of young men for purely spiritual work, has 32 members and is specially active. The Men's Union, organized two months ago, has 180 members. At the parish meeting, Jan. 5, it was unanimously voted to increase the salary of the pastor, Dr. A. Z. Conrad, \$1,000, and extend his vacation from four to six weeks, but he has refused to accept the increase in salary. stating that it is not money but enlargement of the church he warts, and that under the present financial stress of the country and benevolent societies it would be injudicious for him to accept an increase .- Park has added 30 to its membership the past year, 18 on confession, and has a present membership of 219. Benevolences amounted to \$350. The S. S. membership has gained 70 and numbers 330. The Church Helpers report 1,200 calls made ——Piedmont. The resignation of Dr. Elijah Horr, to take effect July 1, at the end of four years of service, was a surprise not only to his congregation but to the entire city, where he has become greatly appreciated.

WEST BROOKFIELD.—Last year's benevolences amounted to nearly \$900. The Dorcas Society gave clothing and other things valued at \$200 to home missions. Deacon Curtis Gilbert has retired after 20 years of service.

WINCHENDON.—First was encouraged by the addition of six young people on confession the first Sunday of the new year, making 32 additions during this pastorate. Rev. G. W. Jones is pastor.

Oxford has just passed its most prosperous year for a long time, all services being better attended. Twelve new members were added on confession and three by letter. The benevolences were \$791. The Sunday evening service is evangelistic in character. The pastor is Rev. A. E. Bradstreet. At the annual supper a large number of the members responded.

PALMER.—Second has had a new system of finance this year and for the first time for a long period it closed the year wholly out of debt. It has also made a final clearing of its roll. The Protestant churches have united this month in a general effort to reach the whole town, sending out printed greetings to the Christian people, stating the conviction that the time has come to unite in a persistent, earnest effort. The Week of Prayer was a time of special preparation for the undertaking.

SPRINGFIELD.—First. Rev. F. L. Goodspeed is preaching evangelical sermons on the Prodigal Son, followed by after meetings. The attendance is large. The kindergarten class of the Sunday school has grown into a distinct department, and has just received a piano in memory of a deceased member of the school. A special service was held the first Sunday in January for the promotion of S. S. classes. The school is being slowly graded.—Eastern Avenue. A revised manual has recently been completed, also a directory, the latter presenting several items of interest: a historic statement and pastoral letter, etc., being among them. The congregations are steadily growing and spiritual interest is manifest. The C. E. Society gave over 20 members into the church during the past year. A kindergarten department has been added to the Sunday school. Rev. R. H. Bosworth is pastor.

NORTH ADAMS.—A new gilded cross, larger than the former, has been erected on the spire of the meeting house. It adds not a little to the beauty of the edifice and shows distinctly from a distance.

Maine.

BANGOR.—First observed its 86th annual meeting with interesting exercises. After the business period an abundant collation followed and the program of addresses included helpful topics. The pastor is Rev. C. H. Cutler.—Central has just held its 50th annual meeting, Rev. John S. Penman, pastor. The vestry has been much improved the past year. A bountiful spread was enjoyed. A high tribute was paid to the sexton who served this church during nearly all its history. He died the past year. The additions last year numbered 16 on confession, 6 by letter.

WOODFORD feels the need of the enlargement of its building. The increase of the S. S. primary department has necessitated larger accommodations there. A new room for the library has been finished in one of the towers, at a cost of \$100. A successful course of entertainments under the direction of the Ladies' Circle has just closed and with the proceeds new carpets are to be provided for the social rooms. This is the ninth year of Rev. E. P. Wilson's pastorate.

DURHAM.—The supplying of preaching under the care of a committee of Cumberland North Conference has gone on since early in the summer. Most of the work has been done Sunday afternoons by the pastors of the conference. Seven pastors have served from one to four times each, but at present some of the supplies are drawn from the Bowdoin College faculty or students. At least nine graduates of Bangor Seminary are pursuing undergraduate studies in Bowdoin.

GRAY closed its first financial year under the present pastor, Rev. E. M. Cousins, with gratifying results. While the expenditures have been nearly double those of recent years, the annual meeting found all bills paid and a balance in the treasury. The pastor has been invited to remain another year,

ISLAND FALLS.—Whittier Memorial is the first church in Aroostook County to assume self-support and considering the hard times this was unexpected news to the Maine Missionary Society. The church has a new and commodious house and a convenient new parsonage. The pastor is Rev. H. H. Noyes.

WATERVILLE.—The new pastor, Rev. E. L. Marsh, has begun work, and received a New Year's greeting at the annual supper and roll-call. On the resignation of the former pastor, Rev. G. Y. Washburn, the church passed an appreciative expression of respect for him as pastor and preacher.

Rev. I. S. Jones has closed his labors at Pownal.
——Farmington Falls has received a 500 pound bell from Mr. Leonard Atwood of Philadelphia.—
North Bridgton had the gift of a beautiful chandelier last month from a former member.

New Hampshire.

EXETER.—First. At the annual meeting 60 answered to the roll-call. Eight have united with the church, four on confession. The benevolences amounted to nearly \$3,100.—Second. During the past year 12 new members were received, eight on confession. The benevolent contributions were

\$1,285. The location of the contemplated edifice has not yet been definitely fixed, as the town has raised objection to its proposed location on account of injury to its property thereby certain to accrue.

HILLSBORD BRIDGE.—During the past year the average morning congregation has more than doubled, showing an increasing interest and prosperity. Rev. F. 4. Love is conducting a series of union evangelistic services this month. Rev. F. W. Burrows is pastor.

PETERBORO.—Union. The annual meeting was one of the best. The reports were satisfactory and a small financial obligation was easily met. The roll call and annual dinner were well attended and enjoyed. The pastor is Dr. W. H. Gane.

Acword had a large attendance at the annual gathering and many kindly greetings were exchanged. A generous feast was provided. (ongregational Work is being well taken. Rev. C. O. Parker is pastor.

NASBUA—First. A service was held Jan. 10, commemorating the recent death of Rev. J. P. Pillsbury, whose home was here before he went to California for his health. Last year nearly \$1,900 were raised.

KEENE.—Second had 42 additions last year, 22 on confession. The Week of Prayer was well attended and helpful. Increasing interest was manifest.

BENNINGTON has gained six members the past year. Expenditures for the year were \$808, besides the cost of repairing the edifice.

Vermont.

The birthday party in Benson given by the ladies netted about \$200.—The Ladies' Aid Society in Jericho has voted to buy a new organ and new bymn-books for the church.

Connecticut.

WEST HARTFORD.—W. H. Hall, for 17 years secretary of the Connecticut S. S. Association and one of its most efficient field workers, has resigned, as it will not be convenient for him to do the work from a New Haven office, as planned by the new committee, and under a reduced salary. His action is learned with universal regret.

NORWALK.—First. New Year's eve the ladies of the church tendered a reception to Rev. Dr. and Mrs. T. K. Noble. At the conclusion of the reception the annual meeting of the society was held and the pews sold for the ensuing year. A deficit of a few hundred dollars in the current expenses was removed in a few minutes by spontaneous subscriptions, except \$100 which has since been contributed by absent members. During the past year the C. E. Society raised \$1,000 and paid for a new roof and the painting of the edifice on the outside.

Hartford.—South. The annual reports show that larger collections have been made during the past year for the reduction of the debt and for charities than during any previous year.—Glenwood. The second annual report shows the church well started and the outlook is hopeful. A small debt has been raised during the year, and 22 new members added.

NEW HAVEN.—United. The Men's Club service, Jan. 3, was addressed by Mrs. A. N. Lincoln of Boston and Mr. R. W. Gilder, editor of the Century, on The Housing of the People. Last Sunday evening Mr. T. H. Russell delivered an address on Toleration.

FALLS VILLAGE has had a helpful revival. Fifty persons have accepted Christ. Whole families are converted. The work began by holding meetings in the schoolhouses. Neighboring pastors have rallied to assist. Rev. C. W. Hanna is matter.

ROCKVILLE.—Union had a large attendance at the annual roll-call, and 282 members responded. The church is in a prosperous condition. The new pastor is Rev. C. E. McKinley. Since last June the women have collected \$1,300, by small monthly subscriptions, towards payment of a debt of \$6,000 on the church building.

WINDSOR LOCKS.—At the annual meeting last week the various reports were full of interest and showed growth. Deacon Hayden read a paper giving some valuable reminiscences of the early history of the church. He alone of the organizers of the church is living. Rev. Richard Wright is pastor.

At the annual roll-call in Chaplin 121 members out of 139 responded.—Putnam sent away two barrels last year valued at about \$80.—Rev. W. C. Martyn preached lately with great satisfaction in the First Church, Derby, for his father, Rev. S. S. Martyn.—Chester gave \$613 for missions last year.—The Ridgefield C. E. Society has secured five-year pledges enough to provide for the church debt.—West Woodstock has called Rev. Frank

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Rand, a returned missionary who was driven from one of the islands in the Mediterranean by the cruelty of the Spaniards.—Stratford reports a balance in the treasury for the year just passed.-Fairfield gave \$1,300 for charitable work in 1896.

MIDDLE STATES.

New York.

SYEACUSE.—Plymouth, Rev. E. N. Packard, D. D., pastor, recently had a band of Christian workers from New York city to assist in the Week of Prayer. A large attendance resulted — Danforth, Rev. H. A. Manchester, pastor, has had evangelistic meetings, conducted by Rev. M. S Rees, which were largely conducted by Kev. M. S. Kees, which were largely attended and will continue another week.——Good Will, Rev. H. N. Kinney, pastor, has been making a considerable payment on its debt, a part of the amount being the proceeds from the Ian Maclaren lecture.

ROCHESTER.—Plymouth, Rev. W. F. Kettle, pastor, is making encouraging progress. Prof. J. P. Silvernail, of the theological seminary, has organized a young men's S. S. class, which is one of the popular features of the church. The pastor has also recently started a class that promises well. The mid-week prayer meeting has been recently revived, and the spirit is excellent. The morning congregations are steadily increasing. The Endeavor Societies are flourishing.

ORIENT.—This oldest church in the State at its annual meeting had encouraging reports. Addi-tions last year numbered 25, all but two on confession. The benevolences amounted to \$538. The roll-call was responded to quite generally. Rev. J. N. Taft is pastor.

CORNING shows great zeal in building a large edifice in these hard times, and is being spiritually and financially prospered. The exterior of the building is nearly finished and the whole is rapidly approaching completion. The pastor is Rev. N. E. Fuller.

BROOKLYN.-Plumouth, at its adjourned annual meeting last week, had an hour of practical illustrations and reports from its various departments. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the pastor, discussed the work

CHENANGO FORKS.—While the pastor and his family were absent at prayer meeting New Year's me friends gathered at the parsonage with many beautiful gifts.

BINGHAMTON.—Plymouth held evangelistic services during the Week of Prayer with the assistance of Rev. Thomas Clayton of Boston. Good results followed.

NEW YORK .- Manhattan. The quarterly report of the trustees shows a balance of \$500 on hand after all expenses have been paid.

Sixty-five per cent. of the resident members responded to the annual roll-call of the West Bloomfield church.-The annual meeting in Wellsville held church.—The annual meeting in Wellsville showed advance in all departments last year.—
The new pastor at Sidney, Rev. W. T. Edds, has begun work.—Each attendant at worship in Norwich Jan. 3, received a gift from the pastor, Rev. W. H. Sendder.

New Jersey.

CHATHAM.—The Ladies' Society has sent away a missionary box valued at \$60. At Christmas the Junior Society packed a box of presents, valued at about \$5, for the New York Flower Mission for sick and poor children. New Year's Day the pastor and his wife gave a reception to the congregation.

NUTLEY.—At the annual meeting a check for \$90 was given the pastor, Rev. J. A. Fairley, by the congregation. The church expects to build on its newly secured lot in the spring.

Passaic .- Rev. W. I. Sweet begins this week a series of fortnightly addresses, illustrated by stereopticon, on his bicycle tour through Europe last summer.

EAST ORANGE .- First has received 15 new members. A recent pleasant occasion was a sleigh-ride social, under the auspices of the young people.

THE INTERIOR.

Ohio.

CLEVELAND ministers at the January meeting discussed: What Should We Expect from the Week of Prayer? with an opening address by Rev. Dr. H. A. Schauffler.—Most of the churches held special services last week, but an increasing num-ber defer them until just before Easter.— Union in its 10 years' history has not lost a member by death until recently, when it was bereaved greatly by the death of a prominent member. The Sunday school now exceeds the seating capacity of the building.—Trinity observed the Week of Prayer building.with special meetings for men, women, young peo-ple and many of its older S. S. classes, in addition to the usual evening gatherings.—Under the uniring leadership of Dr. H. A. Schauffler of Bethlehem Church a promising new work has been started among the Magyars, the ruling race of Hungary, which is largely represented in Cleveland. Services are held in a building of the Evangelical Association, with assistance on Sundays from students in Oberlin Seminary. Prayer meetings are held in private dwellings. At some of the Polish meetings, conducted by Rev. John Dessup, many children from a new independent Polish Catholic Church attend with the full approval of their priest, who joins in patriotic meetings with the Congregational pastor.—Hough Avenue, after six years in the present building, finds it entirely too small for its growing congregation and Sunday school. It has pur-chased a new lot, 110 by 210 feet, about 400 feet west of its present location, and hopes to proceed at once with a new structure. The old lot is worth for business purposes not less than four times as as it cost seven years ago and the removal will provide a balance of several thousand dollars toward the new edifice. The church has grown during the three years' pastorate of Rev. C. W. Carroll from 270 to 470 members. As a beginning of institutional work classes are conducted this winter in English literature, sociology and German. The new house will have a gymnasium and facilities for various lines of institutional work.

COLUMBUS.—Eastwood will be supplied for the present by Rev. Dr. J. C. Jackson, D. D., a prominent Methodist minister of the city, who is temporarily engaged in local benevolent work.

ROCKPORT is prospering under Rev. C. W. Rice. It has a strong C. E. Society, which raised over \$100 last year for repairs on the building.

Illinois.

CHICAGO.—Green Street. Rev J. P. Burling has resigned with the conviction that having been in resigned with the conviction that having been in his present field two years it would be better for another to cultivate it. The separation takes place with the best of feeling. The church was estab-lished by the City Missionary Society and although it has had an extraordinary growth it is not very strong financially.

JOY PRAIRIE closed the year without a deficit, as usual, and kept up well its benevolent record. In view of removals and financial losses not so much can be expected the coming year.

Bowen has just completed a parsonage costing early \$2,500 without incurring debt.—Chandlerville is making similar provision for its pastor.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS .- Mayflower at its annual meeting had an attendance which was a large proportion of the membership. Written reports from all depart-ments showed the year to have been one of harmonious activity. Rev. J. W. Wilson is in his sixth year as pastor. During this time the church has year as pastor. During this time the church has relocated at a distance of a mile from its old site, purchased a lot for \$7,500 and erected a substantial brick building which, when the main house is built, brick building which, when the main house is built, will serve as a chapel. The membership is now a little upwards of 200. The receipts for expenses last year were about \$3,000, and the benevolences were \$400. A small deficit was promptly made up at the annual meeting. The additions last year numbered 17.—Southside has taken on new life since Rev. F. E. Jeffery came in August. A strong Ladies' Aid Society, a large 8. S. attendance and flourishing Y. P. S. C. E. and Juniors are good since. A birthday narry recently netted \$30 and A birthday party recently netted \$30, and the ladies have raised \$100.

ALEXANDRIA.—The new church is prospering under the efficient lead of Prof. J. C. Smith for-merly of Butler College. He is much beloved and the congregations are growing. Worship is held in a vacant storeroom. Mrs. Haskell and Miss A. E. Sanborn of Michigan City have made gifts towards a lot. There are now 14 factories in the town with 4,500 employés part of the time. Singing books are needed and the church will pay express age upon them.

HARRISON COUNTY churches, numbering three, located below Louisville, are now under the efficient lead of Rev. E. W. Murray. A new parsonage at Central has been erected and paid for without aid, The churches are being thoroughly organized for

Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS.-The seven churches begin the year with courage. Their total membership is 1,700 and the total S. S. enrollment 2,400. Every church is well manned and the pastors meet weekly for conference.—First has made a net gain of 15 members besides sending out a swarm of 12 to form the seventh church and sustaining a loss of 20 by death. It has put \$3,000 into improvements and paid off \$2,000 of its parsonage debt. It has contributed \$700 to build the Barker and East Churches, spent \$300 in its Sunday school missions, \$1,100 each in city missions and State home missions and \$800 for foreign missions. The total benevolences aggregate nearly \$8,000 and the home expenses \$11,500. Its total S. S. enrollment is over 1.000.—Second rejoices in the eighth year of its pastor, Rev. J T. Husted. It has gained seven members, has paid all its expenses and maintained its regular benevolences.—Barker Memorial, whose house and lot are a gift from First Church, began its independent existence Dec. 31 with 14 members and no debt, and a Sunday school of 120. It is located in a populous section a mile from any English-speaking church. A young layman, Mr. Van A. Wallin, has tor is Rev. C. I. Taylor.

DETROIT .- Seven of the nine churches observed communion this month, six receiving new members aggregating 64.—Old First received 26.—Brewaggregating &4.— Old First received 26.— Brew-ster has had an encouraging year. Though it is the youngest church, it is fast becoming one of the strongest in the city. All departments of work are being pushed forward.—The latest monthly Min-isters' Meeting had as the topic Conversation. The Round Table was entertaining and instructive.

PORT HURON.-Ross Memorial, organized less than a year ago, has now 91 members and a large Sunday school. It has started and maintains two mission schools with an aggregate enrollment of 200. The church is practically self-supporting. Rev. B. F. Brundage has made 4,300 pastoral calls during the year.

SAULT STE. MARIE.-Progress has marked the SAULT STE. MARIE.—Progress has marked the year just closed. There has been a steady increase of members, activity and consecration in all departments, and a newly formed Men's Sunday Evening League has been vigorous.

Wisconsin.

BELOIT.—The Week of Prayer was begun with union fellowship meeting of deep interest, five churches of different denominations co-operating. —Second had a roll call of the entire membership in connection with its annual meeting. The attendance was large, and letters from absent members were a feature of tender interest. The Endeavor Society served refreshments during the social hour that followed, and a series of half-hour watch night meetings brought to its close one of the most delightful and inspiring meetings ever held by this Sixty new members were added in 1896, 52 on confession.

MILWAUKEE .- Hanover Street, Rev. S. S. Mathews, pastor, had a pleasant review of the year Jan. 6. Besides paying the current expenses of the year, a mortgage debt was reduced by \$4,100 and a floating indebtedness incurred several years ago by \$400. Twenty-three new members have been received, a Boys' Brigade has lately been organized. the Ladies' Union has earned nearly \$1,500, the two sewing schools showed a membership of 203, and the various other organizations seemed in usual activity. The pastor has lately started a Bible class, which meets in the main auditorium.

PLATTEVILLE.—Last year 46 accessions were re-ceived. During the Week of Prayer evangelistic services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. C. A. Wight.

THE WEST.

Missouri.

St. Louis.-First and Pilgrim united in observing the Week of Prayer. Ballington Booth spoke to a large congregation in the latter church Jan 3. — Hyde Park. The pastor, Dr. W. M. Jones, estimates that 50 persons professed conversion during the recent union services, about 15 of whom have united with this church.

KANSAS CITY .- All the Congregational churches in the city united in afternoon services during the Week of Prayer, held at 5 o'clock in the edifice of First Church, which is near the center of the business section.

BLAIRSBURG.—This church, five years old, with a membership of about 100, stands alone in a village of about 300 persons. Its first meeting-house, small and plain, was outgrown long ago by the congrega-tions. Now a beautiful edifice, seating comfortably 300 persons and costing nearly \$3,000, has been built, and was dedicated Dec. 27. Rev. A. W. Moore, the pastor, was assisted in the services Wev. T. M. Price of lowa Falls and Sec. T. O. Douglass, the former preaching the sermon, the latter raising \$800, the sum needed to free the building of debt. At the evening service \$300 were raised toward the debt on the parsonage. The various sects in the community cordially join in carrying forward this work.

McGregor celebrated its 40th anniversary Jan. 3.4. The paster preached a memorial sermon Sunday morning, and letters were read in the evening from former pastors and members. Monday evening the program included papers on The History of the Church, The Day of Small Things, The Sunday School, The Choir, The Woman's Missionary Soci-ety. This is one of the solid churches of the State, "steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord,"

SLATER.—Among the presents distributed at the Christmas festival was one to the church itself, which was a general surprise. Mrs. H. S. Caswell, of the C. H. M. S., learning that the pastor had asked Secretary Douglass for a second-hand communion service, asked the privilege of furnishing a set. The gift is heartily appreciated.

COBRECTIONVILLE, Rev. J. B. Chase, pastor, observed its fifth anniversary Dec. 28, in connection with the annual business meeting. Its struggles have been rewarded with a fair degree of prosperity. The membership has grown from seven nearly 100, and a comfortable house of worship has been secured.

Congregational lowa, which has been published monthly at Grinnell for the past 13 years, now moves to Des Moines. The sheet is to be enlarged, the form changed and the issue doubled. The editers are Sec. T. O. Douglass, Dr. A. L. Frisbie and Rev Benjamin St. John.

CRESTON.—The Men's Club, organized a months ago, is studying sociological problems and helping to solve the problem of the Sunday evening service. A fair recently held by the Ladies Society netted over \$100. Rev. D. P. Breed, D. D. is

SIOUX CITY .- The pastor, Rev. M. W. Darling, never allows his people to forget Forefathers' Day. Though the church has lost more members the past year than in any previous one, its roll shows exactly the same number as a year ago.

The energies of the church at Hampton are largely concentrated on the building, which nears comple-tion. Fifteen members united in 1896.

A powerful revival, with growing interest, is progress at Salem, under the care of Evangelist Hartsough.—Meetings are also held at Thomp-son, led by Evangelist Fred B. Smith.—Special services at Hiteman, in which the pastor, Rev. Owen Thomas, was assisted by Rev. J. S. Norris, resulted in over 30 accessions .- At Quasqueton union meetings, under Evangelist Cordner, have been marked by over 15 conversions in Congregational families.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Robbinsdale. More money has been raised this year than heretofore. The benevolences especially have increased. The church is making a steady growth under Rev. S. J. Rogers. —Bethany. The pastor's evangelistic band held meetings for two weeks with conversions and the quickening of members. Five persons were admitted on confession. The church is well organized for work, the lookout committee for strangers be ing especially useful.— Thirty-eighth Street Mis-sion. The house of worship has been enlarged and rededicated, Pres. Cyrus Northrop giving the address. Rev. A. P. Lyon is serving here .--Plum-Dr. D. N. Beach made a flying trip East, re turning for the January communion, at which 17 persons were received into the church, six upon Lyndale, upon petition of the ilies in a district just vacated by a Presbyterian church, has opened a branch Sunday school.—
Hartland, which has been practically dead for years, has been reorganized with the addition of eight members and the prospect of permanent preaching and growth in the future. It is supplied by Rev. F. H. Oehler of New Richland.

WALKER.-The work has opened favorably under the pastorate of Mr. W. A. Kennedy. This being the only church in the place, it is attended by all classes. The residents assisted in the Christmas exercises and a present was given to every child in town.

LYLE is greatly strengthened by securing the new \$1,000 parsonage. The Sunday school, which has been a union movement, is now under Congregational control. Congregations are increasing and the church is planning for a large spiritual ad vance.

HIBBING .- Rev. C. B. Fellows, who has been com missioned as general missionary, is in charge here. Work has been interrupted for some time and the financial condition of the country has affected the community unfavorably

Kansas.

OLATHE .- On Christmas Eve, the 20th wedding anniversary of Rev. D. R. Steiner and wife, they entertained their people at the parsonage. During the evening a number of the guests secretly took possession of the kitchen, and substituted a fine range for the old cook stove. In the dining-room they set a new table, fully furnished, from snowy linen to tinger bowls, and arranged other valuable presents about the room. After recovering from their surprise the host and hostess expressed their hearty thanks.

ONEIDA, which lost its building by cyclone last May, recently dedicated a new one of modern style, which pastor and people have worked heroically to procure. Including pledges on dedication day and gifts expected from other churches, the cost of rebuilding is substantially provided for. State Evangelist Veazie began a series of meetings in the new edifice the day following its dedication.

TOPEKA .- Central spent Christmas Eve in an un usual and profitable way. A social for old and young was held, with an inexpensive entertain-ment. But a debt of \$611 was quickly wiped out with cash. The year has been prosperous in all respects, and new spiritual fervor is observable since the debt was paid.

LAWRENCE. - Plymouth observed the Week of Prayer with more than usual fervor .--Pilarim has held special meetings, with five conversions and growing interest.

Nebraska.

CRETE.-Rev. M. W. Morse, pastor, finding that the various activities of the church have so multi-plied that it is impossible to bring their reports and the business of the annual meeting within the compass of a single evening, has adopted a new plan this year. The reports having to do with the spiritual interests of the church were given Sunday evening, Jan. 3, those dealing with finances and other business being deferred until the following evening. The various societies reported a year of progress; 29 persons have united during the year, 14 on confession. The roll has been revised, and many persons absent for years have been persuaded to take letters. Hence the membership reported. 301, is somewhat less than a year ago. Though a small deficit appeared in current expenses, owing largely to the long interim between the death of W. P. Bennett in March and the coming of the present pastor, it was understood that this amount would be raised in a few days.

Colorado.

LONGMONT .- Rev. H. E. Thayer has resigned, to take effect Feb. 1. During his seven years' pastorate the church has grown, and a new building has He has a strong hold upon the young been erected. people, has taken great interest in the country in and about Longmont, and through his efforts a church was organized at Ward, a gold-mining

SILVERTON has had a prosperous year under Rev. W. T. Jordan. The membership has more than doubled during his pastorate, and the benevolences amounted to \$222 the past year.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Calls.
Old Mission, Mich., to Rondo and Calls.

ALLISON, Alex. L., Old Mission, Mich., to Rondo and Wolverine. Accepts.

BOOTH, Edwin, Jr., from supply to pastorate at Clear Lake, Wis. Accepts.

BRERETON, John, Grandin, Mo., accepts call to Central Ch., Springfield.

Braid, M., Springfield.

CHAPIN, Chas. H., Minneapolis, Minn., to Paynesville. Accepts. Accepts. CHILDRESS, John F., Hillsboro, Ill., to Dongola and CHILDRESS, John F., Hillsboro, Ill., to Dongoia and Mill Creek. Accepts. DOANE, Frank B., Dayton, Wn., to Cheney. GROVE, J. F., to Christ Ch. (German), Chicago. HARDING, Wm. F., to remain a third year with Second Ch., Terre Haute, Ind. HASTINGS, Allen, Bloomington and Riaito, Cal., to Lake Ave. Ch., Pasadena. Accepts. JACKSON, Preston B., Billings, Mont., to Pilgrim Ch., Little kock, Ark. Accepts. KAYE, Alex. S., Brodhead, Wis., to Waverly, Ill. Accepts.

cepts.
MCCONNEHEY, J. R. (Meth.), to Harwood, N. D., where
he has been supplying.
NOTT, Jairus L. St. Louis Park, Minn., to Benson.
PLANT, Geo., formerly Prim. Meth., to Mill Creek, Wis. Accepts.
RAND, Frank, a returned missionary, to W. Woodstock, RAND, Frank, a returned missionary, to W. Woodstock, Ct. Accepts.

ROBINSON, Chas. N., to Milford, Kan. Accepts, and has begun work.

ROGERS, Chas. H., Kenosha, Wis., accepts call to Mason City, Io.

SEWALL, Oliver D., Durham, N. H., to assistant pastorate Harvard Ch., Brookline, Mass. Accepts.

SIMPSON. Sam'l, to Elk River, Minn., where he has been supplying. Accepts.

SMALL, Henry E., Riverside, R. L., to Goshen, Ct. Accepts.

SMITH, J. Franklin, to permanent pastorate at Arcadia, Neb. SOLANDT, James A., W. Stafford and Staffordville, Ct., to presidency of Theol. Sem., Foochow, China. De-

clines
VINCENT, Thos. H., Southampton, Mass., to Pilgrim
Ch., N. Weymouth. Accepts.
WALLACE, David, N. Troy, Vt., declines, not accepts
call to N. Java and Johnsonburg, N. Y.
WARNER, Wilmon, A., Pawlet, Vt., to Bethel.
WILLOUGHHY, Albert S., Pilgrim Ch., Creston, Io.,
to Nevinyllie and Joud Hope.

Resignations.

AYER, Edward P., Beti, ehem, Ct.
RARD, Geo. I. Walpole, N. H., to take effect March I.
BARNEY, Lewis W., Greenveille Ch., Norwich, Ct., to
take effect May I.
BURLING, Jas P., Green St. Ch., Chicago.
HAMPYON, Wn. H., Moravis, N. Y.
JOHASON, Andrew, Swedis; Ch., St. Louis, Mo.

JONES, Ira S., Pownat, Me.
KIMBALL, Jere, Hope Ch., W. Superior, Wis.
LAWRENCE, John A., Acton, Me.
MATHEWS, Newman, Puritan Ch., Scranton, Pa., to
take effect March 31.
MILLER, Sam'l D., S. Hartford, N. Y., to take effect

May I.
MILLIGAN, J. Porter, North Ch., Columbus, O.
MURRMAN, Adam, Eureka, Kan., to take effect April I.
PARKER, Henry O., Flat Rock, Mich.
REDEOFF, Richard, Sherman, Mich.
RICHARDS, Howard A. N., Lakewood Ch., Cleve-

SHARP, Robt. W., Thomaston, Ct. THAYER, Henry E., Longmont, Col., to take effect

WIGGINS, Aaron W., First Ch., New Cambria, Mo., after a pastorate of eight years.

Dismissions.

HASTINGS, Allen, Bloomington and Rialto, Cal., Jan. 4.

Churches Organized.

FONTANA, Wis., rec. 36 Dec., is members. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Barker Memorial (Branch of First Ch.), rec. as independent, 31 Dec., 14 members. HARTLAND, Minn., reorganized with eight additional members, 15 in all.

Miscellaneous.

MISCEIANEOUS.

BOYER, Virgil O., a graduate of Pacific Sem., will supply First Ch., Marietta. O., until March 15, when the pastorate of Rev. J. R. Nichols will begin. FAIRBANKS, Francis V., and wife of Royalston, Mass., gave a New Year's reception to the people of First Ch. The attendance was unusually large. FRENCH, Geo. H., and wife, Westmoreland, N. H., celebrated their silver anniversary Dec. 28. Among the gifts was a generous sum of money from the church.

the gifts was a generous some of church.

HAYWARD, John S., who recently closed work at Benson, Minn., has removed to California.

KEBBE, David L., Emmanuel Ch., Springfield, Mass., was given a New Year's surprise party by 75 parishioners and friends, which proved a social and happy

KEBBE, David L., Emmanuel Ch., Springheld, Mass., was given a New Year's surprise party by 75 parish-joners and friends, which proved a social and happy occasion.

All Regions bert G. of New Gloucester, Me., who broke the parish bovember, was able to be carried to the church, Jan. 3, and to conduct the services.

McCalLUM, J. W., the pastor at Charlevoix, Mich., has been seriously ill with ta grippe, in which all the members of his family unfortunately shared. All are convalescent and the pastor has been voted a short vacation to recuperate.

ReID, Matt. D., has closed his labors at Gardner, N. D., and is invited to supply at Dawson.

TEAD, Edward S., and wife tendered a New Year's recipion to their parishioners of Prospect Hill Ch., ToTTEN, Matt. J., formerly of Rose Valley, N. D., is spending the winter with friends at Virden, Manitoba. Hev. M. H. Mayer (Bapt.), of Cieveland, O., is supplying the pulpit temporarily.

WEBSTER, Frankin G., and wife of Oswego Falls, N. Y., sailed for Bermuda Dec. 30. During their absence the pulpit will be supplied by Rev. Mr. Young of Oswego.

ACCESSIONS TO THE CHURCHES.

Conf. Tot. Conf. Tot. CALIFORNIA. MASSACHUSETTS Worcester, Hope, Old South, Park, Pledmont, Pligrim, Plymouth, Union, tna. Pro Fino, 13 19 Pemona, Redlands, First, CONNECTICUT. Bridgeport, Park, Second, South, 11 12 12 MICHIGAN.
Detroit, Brewster, South,
Bristol,
Derby, First,
Greenfield Hill,
Hartford, Asylum
Hill,
Fourth,
Park,
Windsor Avenue,
Meriden, First, Fisher's Station, Grand Rapids, East, Greenville, Pontlic, Port Huron, Twenty Fifth St., MINNESOTA. dietown, South, MINMESOTA.
Clearwater,
Hartford,
Minneapolis, Park
Ave.,
Plymouth,
Robbinsdale, iford, w Britain, First, South, ew Milford, Stamford, ockville, 11 Rockville, Seymour, S. Hlastonbury, S. Windsor, First, Trumbuil, Winchester, Windsor Locks, MISSOURI. Louis, Central, Hope, Hyde Park, Piigrim, NEW HAMPSHIRE. INDIANA NEW HAMPSHIR Claremont, Hillsboro Bridge, Keene, Second, Lancaster, Littleton, Manchester, First, Peterboro, Tilton, NEW JERSEY. E. Orange, First. xandria, Andrews, Indianapolis, Pilgrim, 1 xira, Pilgrim, Hiteman, Kingsley, Ottumwa, Second, Newell, Quasqueton, 12 Orange, First, atley, KANSAS.
Junction City,
Lawrence, Plymouth, 4 Norwich, Wilmington. MAINE Bangor, First, Hammond St., оню. Cleveland, Hough Hammond Calais, Ellsworth, Lewiston, Skowhegan, S. Paris. Ave., Lakeview, Pilgrim, Union, Union, Collinwood, Geneva, First, Hudson, Medina, Rockport, Strongsville, MASSACHUSETTS Barre, Blandford, Second. Blandford, Second, Enfield, Everett, Mystic Side, Fall River, Central, VERMONT. Burlington, First. Lenox. Magnolia. Maiden, First, Newton, Auburndale, Eliot. Orwell, 3
Rochester, 5
Rutland, 5
St. Johnsbury, North, I
South, 4
Worcester, 3 Eliot. oyaiston, First, Acton, pringfield, First, OTHER CHURCHES. Chicago, Ill., Pilgrim, 4 12 Philadelphia, Pa., Central, 12 19 Churches with less than three, 17 43 Williamstown, South, Winchendon,

Conf., 522; Tot., 1,158. Total since Jan. 1. Conf., 971; Tot., 2,237. y 1897

April I.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

Iowa workers, who have labored much among prisoners, are turning their attention to helping them after they are at liberty. They also propose to put Bibles, the Colportage Library and other books and papers in each county jail.

Extracts from the State laws as to Sabbath break-Extracts from the State laws as to saboath oreal-ing, liquor selling and other evils are furnished the Florida societies by the superintendents of Christian citizenship work, together with an ap-peal that the societies see that these laws are enforced.

Two buildings, with a capacity of 17,000-18,000, have been secured for the San Francisco conven-tion, and choruses are forming in different cities in California. The number of members on the different committees varies from five for the transportation committee to 900 for the reception committee.
The Trans-Pacific Steamship Company has offered a special round-trip rate for the benefit of mission-aries in China and Japan.

MR. MOODY'S BOSTON CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Moody says that he is pleased, very much gratified in fact, with the result of his first week of labor in Boston, and as the second week begins there are no signs of any Tremont Temple has been crowded every afternoon, and there have been but few seats vacant at any of the morning meetings. Many of the attendants are women, as was to be expected, but they have not preponderated, and of those present not a few have given evidence of conversion or reconsecration. The choir, led by Professor Burke, has done well, and may be expected to develop even greater capacity to lead the great audiences

The platform usually has been filled with clergymen from churches in and around Bosten, Drs. Lansing, Little, Plumb, Thomas and other of our own churches being present to show their sympathy with Mr. Moody.

Mr. Moody has devoted the morning hours to exhortations calculated by him to increase reverence for the Bible as the infallible Word of God, and intended to provoke his hearers to more diligent study of the Bible and greater reliance upon it as a rule of daily At the afternoon sessions Prayer, Its Qualities and Powers, have been described, and a spirit of prayer awakened which has converted the vast audiences into prayer meetings throbbing with spiritual power.

In discussing these great subjects Mr. Moody has not used methods or advanced arguments which indicate that he has essentially changed since he last labored in Boston. He has the same unquestioning faith in God, in God's word and God's accessibility through the prayer of the penitent sinner or loving child that he used to have, and he sets forth his belief in the same blunt, and for many winning, way.

He has much to say about the dearth of spiritual life in the church and hard hits for sinners in high ecclesiastical places, all of which is true and needs to be said, and as said by Mr. Moody it can be taken as the faithful counsel of a genuine friend of the church. But as much cannot be said for the utterances of Sam Jones of Georgia, whom fate has brought to Boston at the same time to parade his vulgar scoldings.

Thus far the attendants at the meetings have contributed generously to defray the expense incurred, so generously that Friday af-ternoon Mr. Moody felt free to set aside the collection then taken to help him in his work of putting tracts and pious literature in the hands of all the incarcerated criminals in this country-a work, by the way, into which he is entering with all his heart and from which marked spiritual results have already come.

In fact, Mr. Moody just now is in love with the printing press and disposed to use its product lavishly for Christ. Hence his successful efforts to get and keep in touch with the daily press, which of late has shown unwonted zeal in reporting his addresses and spreading broadcast his views, so that rightly to esti-mate the influence of the work he is now do-

ing you must trace to every remotest hamlet in New England the journals which go forth by the million each morning from Boston. The Journal each day has had a special mes-

sage from Mr. Moody.

The attendance and enthusiasm on Monday of this week sho ved that the tide is still rising. Mr. Moody had spent the Sunday in New York addressing great mass meetings, but was as fresh and vigorous when he stepped on the Tremont Temple platform as if he had spent the Lord's Day resting. Professor Towner, who has worked so many years with Mr. Moody, is to have charge for the present of the chorus.

After the afternoon service, in response to a special summons from Mr. Moody, 300 or more local ministers met him for a conference. He submitted to them the question as to whether it is advisable to continue the present plan of day meetings only. General sentiment favored its continuance.

An amusing incident of this after-gathering arose from the effort of a Boston paper to secure a picture of the group of clergymen. When they were about to assume the proper facial expression some one shouted out, "Is this for the Sunday edition?" The man at the camera not responding definitely, the body rose with one accord and disintegrated so rapidly that the picture, if taken at all, must have been a curious affair.

To me the modern newspaper is so vast and comprehensive that I can never contemplate its possibilities without becoming both inter-



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adul-teration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

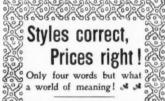
ested and enthusiastic in the subject. Why, to be a real, capable and worthy journalistwise, honorable and efficient—is to attain the highest plane of human opportunity and use-fulness. To love and proclaim truth for truth's sake, to disseminate knowledge and useful information, to correct misimpressions, to enlighten the misinformed, to "feed an expectant and anxious people" with the occur-rences of the world daily-indeed, almost hourly-to discover and correct abuses, to fairly and honorably advocate a great cause, in short, to mold and direct public opinion, which is always the mission of journalism, is surely the noblest of professions .- Hon. Wiliam McKinley.

Look out for your physical health. Do Care not allow your system to get into a debilitated or run-down condition at this season, as you thus invite colds, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis. See that your blood is pure, and to make it pure and keep it so, to prevent sickness and maintain health, take

Sarsaparilla

The Best - in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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Mistaken.

In a bric-a-brac shop, half hidden among a heap of statues, furniture, cabinets, armor and trappings, a woman who was looking for curiosities noticed a quaint figure, the head and shoulders of which appeared above the counter.

"What is that Japanese idol over there worth?" She inquired.

The salesman replied, in a subdued tone: "Worth about \$50,000, madam; it's the proprietor." You see even art connoisseurs are sometimes

led astray. But there is no chance of a mistake in regard to this table. Its genuine oddity is unmistakable.

From its veined Flemish top down through the old Dutch carved legs to the ball feet the true flavor is all there. The inside finish is bird's eye maple. The corners and edges are all rounded. The top measures 49 inches by 31 inches. The great lower shelf is but little less in capacity.

This is one of over fifty new patterns.

General Catalogue for 1895. Square octavo, 256 pp., 300 illustrations. Sent to any address on receipt of five 2-cent stamps for postage.

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GLEANINGS FROM OUR MAIL BAG. DRUMTOCHTY | IDEALS RUTHLESSLY SHATTERED.

Mr. Clifton Johnson's description, in The Congregationalist of Dec. 3, of Logicalmond, the "Drumtochty" of Ian Maclaren, has shattered at one blow many ideals. How I loved to read of this delightful glen, and well-nigh worshiped Weelum MacLure and the saintly Marget Howe. I could almost forgive the cunning speech of Drumtochty, which lied when it called a downpouring rain "a bit moist," for fear of having no adjective for the deluge, and covered up its good deeds by wholesale falsehoods to save a false modesty How hard it is to have one's idols fall, like Dagon before the ark, and all their fair proportions dashed to fragments!-to find but one man recognizable, and he one of the minor ones, who says point-blank the books are two-thirds lies? Is there not enough of real pathos in life, enough of comedy and tragedy. too, that we must idealize in order to have our hearts touched?

I have been entranced by Balzac, laughed with Dickens, reveled in Sir Walter Scott, had my heart wrenched in Tess and tortured by the Manxman, but I got over them; but, somehow or another, I hate to give up Burnbrae and Hillocks, Saunders and the rest. I cannot bear to see Drumsheugh dragged into "the seconds" snoring drunk, and splendid Jemmy Soutar's legs tangled worse than they naturally were by the "dew of Ben Nevis and gatherings of Long John"; to feel that bonny sweet Marget Howe may dissolve into a common wife, and Elspeth McFadyen turn to a village gossip; to have a race of giants dwindle to ordinary men.

O, why did any one try to find Drumtochty and steal away the subtle essence of her sweetbrier? To have a tipsy doctor belaboring poor Jess as she flounders through the drifts of Glen Urtach is too much. Would that the mists from the Grampians had shrouded Drumtochty from mortal eyes, and at least left us fondly hoping it were true. Why should an artist go to draw pictures of it? Why not idealize the whole thing? Make Marget Howe's garden like Kew, with a palm house. The Drumtochty could be represented by the Missouri, Drumsheugh's house could be drawn after the plans of a feudal castle, and the Grampians—well, a few photos from the Yellowstone might answer. Why not? Why should the surroundings be taken as they are and the people lifted as far above the real as

the above would be beyond the actual scene? When one is idealizing life might be spared. Marget Howe need not have lost her boy, "the lad of pairts," but he might have lived to cheer his fond mother's declining years. But so it is. The ideal must be killed because the genius that brought it to life cannot sustain it. So even must Mrs. Humphrey Ward kill her hero just when he is ready for work, and our own Mrs. Ward's hero of A Singular Life must meet an awful death. Strip the ideal from history and how commonplace much becomes—but it would be real, it would be true, and that which was good would be emulated.

I do not mean by this that we should not have our ideals. We should never rise but for ideals. Thoughts come before deeds—but why take that which is common and low to form our ideals from? Why throw the giamour of genius over the commonplace? Such are some of the thoughts that come to me as the real mourning in the glen saddens my heart, with nothing left to comfort it but the honest guard of the Muirtown train.

W. G. PUDDEFOOT.

PLACES STILL NEEDED

Several interested readers would like to know more about the plan of placing Armenian refugees in American homes. Are the strangers received into the homes as guests, or boarders, or help? Where in Boston is the proper place to make inquiries and

arrangements for receiving them into good families?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Perhaps 100 Armenian refugees, mostly men, have come to Boston during the last month or two, and quite a number have already found places. They become house servants or laborers, and in some cases take higher positions, for which many by native gifts and education are well fitted. In case no wages can be given, they are willing to work for their board, but a number have already proved themselves worthy of remuneration. Inquiries in reference to them should be directed to H. Bogigian, 22 Beacon St., or Mrs. Ruth Baker, 371 Tremont St., Boston.

CONGREGATIONAL WORK.

Your recent announcement of the new missionary monthly will give satisfaction to many who are interested in our missionary work. This is in practical furtherance of the wishes of the churches as expressed in the National Councils of 1889 and 1892 and is entitled to their support. When the intelligence concerning our missionary work is suitably arranged under one cover, it is to be hoped that it will be more carefully studied. striking illustration of the lack of such study under present conditions was given in the recent meeting of a State conference, when a reference was made to office expenses in a statement of "per cent." and no one in the whole body was well enough acquainted with the subject to recognize what the "per cent." was of-whether of contributions from the churches or of aggregate receipts from legacies, invested funds, tuition, sales of real estate, etc. Our societies send to the pastors accurate and full financial statements, but there are so many different pamphlets that they seem to be all passed over with little attention.

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at a Great Sacrifice, especially its line of high grade Curtains. Our purchases from this firm last week were at a **Tremendous Discount**, and we are thus enabled to quote the following remarkably low prices:

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GLEANINGS FROM OUR MAIL BAG. THE NEW BIBLE AGAIN.

A correspondent, after reading Prof. Irving Wood's article on the New Bible and Rev. C. W. Greene's criticisms in our issue of Oct. 22, is moved to ask Mr. Greene some ques

In the first place, what does Mr. Greene mean by the "new Bible," or, as he seems to indecate that there are a number of them, What is "a new Bible"? What is "Dr. Driver's Bible," or "Dr. Briggs's Bible," and how do they differ from "the Bible"? He says we need a Bible of which we can say after reading any part of it, "Thus saith the Lord God Almighty." But there are many statements in the Bible which the Lord never uttered and never sanctioned. Notably Gen. 2: 3, 4. Would be explain this? In contradistinction to this he speaks of "robbing the book of its power over the soul and making it a doubtful book." What is there that is "doubtful" in his so-called "new Bible"?
He also speaks of the "fog of criticism,"

which makes "a young man full of zeal for God and love of the Bible" feel "his zeal cooling and his love dying." It is difficult for me to imagine a young man of this description, possessed of ordinary intellect and the ability to use it, being in any sense weakened be-cause any number of men begin by honest search and careful study to clear up some of the erroneous ideas which have possessed us and our ancestors for generations past.

Permit me to say that I love the grand old Bible, The Bible, for there is only one, and never will be more than one, any more than there can be any other God or any other revelation of him. But this dear old Bible has been presented to us in a new and grander light in these later years, since men have been trying to find the truth and dispel the error.

H. D.

CHURCH LOTTERIES.

Do you think it right and proper to raise money at church festivals by voting on bedquilts, or other things, or to dispose of such articles by tickets, drawing and like methods, with the full expectation that a sum will be realized far in excess of the value of the article sold? J. A. H.

These methods of raising money violate the spirit, if not the letter, of laws against lot-teries. Churches which adopt them greatly weaken thereby their influence in behalf of righteousness in the community.

HO! FOR THE PACIFIC COAST IN 1898!

Ever since the decision of the National Council to hold its next session in Portland, Ore., there has been manifest a new interest in the council and a new tone of hopefulness in the denominational life of the Northwest. No wiser movement than this has marked the action of the council since its inception.

The next logical step is to hold the annual meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. for that year in California. The two bodies have met in neighboring places and on consecutive weeks for fifteen years past, and the happy conjunction may have a felicitous effect if the Board, in '98, shall meet in the First Church, Oakland, whose new pastor, Rev. C. R. Brown, has just been elected a corporate member.

The Eastern brethren can be provided with transportation through the northern country and Puget Sound region to Portland, thence via Mt. Shasta route for 900 miles of coast line to California, and eastward by the Central, thus covering an immense area of home missionary territory, and giving the impulse of new life and quickened pulse to the entire Pacific slope. The benefit of this West-ern tour will be not less to the Eastern brethren, in affording an intelligent glimpse of this vast field, than to Western churches in the new vigor and wholesome cheer which will be imparted by their presence and wise L. H. H.

3,400.00 CASH AND GIVEN FREE PRIZES EACH MONTH

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First Prizes, each of \$100 Cash - - \$ 400.00

20 Second " " \$100 PECCE Bicycles*2,000.00

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New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey, New York State (astide of N.Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and States Islands).

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OURRENT THOUGHT.

AT HOME.

It is a virile, optimistic note which Theodore Roosevelt strikes in his Forum review of Brooks Adams's book, The Law of Civilization and Decay. He concludes thus: there is in modern times a decrease in emo-tional religion, there is an immense increase in practical morality. There is a decrease of the martial type found among savages and the people of the Middle Ages, except as it still survives in the slums of great cities, but there remains a martial type infinitely more efficient than any that preceded it. are great branches of industry which call forth in those that follow them more hardihood, manliness and courage than any industry of ancient times. The immense masses of men connected with the railroads are continually called upon to exercise qualities of mind and body such as in antiquity no trade and no handicraft demanded. There are, it is true, influences at work to shake the vitality, courage and manliness of the race, but there are other influences which tell in exactly the opposite direction, and, whatever may come in the future, hitherto the last set of influences have been strongest. As yet, while men are more gentle and more honest than before, it cannot be said that they are less brave.

Rev. Henry Van Dyke in the January Bookbuyer, commenting on and reviewing Rev. Gerald Stanley Lee's book The Shadow Christ, says he admires it most for its "distinct and luminous utterance of the central truth of Christianity-the veritable incarnation, the inevitable and actual human life of God. That God himself has always been willing to do precisely that which he has required men to do, to live a finite, tempted, suffering life and to be good outside of heaven. in contact with sin and death, that he has really done this in Jesus Christ and accomplished his own will in and with and for humanity-this, it seems to me, is the core of prophecy and the heart of the gospel. Because God is light and love, because man is sinful and sorrowful, God could not help becoming man. This is the greatest truth in the world.

ABROAD.

The British Weekly, in which Ian Maclaren's work first appeared, commenting at length on The Cure of Souls, the book which contains his recent lectures at Yale Divinity School, says of its author: "He is now far beyond the need of mere enlogy, and the best service that can be done him is that those who feel that there is something wanting in his presentation of the gospel should say so with all affection and respect," and this its editor, W. Robertson Nicoll, Dr. Watson's intimate friend, proceeds to do. He misses the note of any passionate yearning for souls, any draw ing of the line between the church and the world, and he finds Dr. Watson's references to the atonement "invariably unsatisfactory." Elsewhere in the same issue of The Weekiy Dr. Nicoll says that during the past year he has heard twelve sermons by very young preachers, and in not one of them has he heard "the faintest approximation to saving truth, the faintest indication of how a sinner might find the Saviour." "To be conscious of no sin is the deadliest sin of all," said Carlyle, and there be many now who sin thus. Prof. O. A. Curtis, recently installed as professor of systematic theology in Drew Seminary, said in his inaugural address what few can honestly disclaim: "In Christian communities, and even in the church itself, today there is almost no sense of sin. . . . The very tone in which the average man now enters the kingdom is utilitarian."

Rev. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers, the Nestor and leader of independency in England, in The Independent, responds heartily to The Guardian's recent suggestion that "the first step towards reunion, and a step which is in our own power, is personal knowledge. If Church-

men and Dissenters saw more of each other they would, on the whole and in the long run, come to think better of each other" Dr. Rogers says, "The influence of centucies cannot be speedily effaced, nor is it to be supposed that men hold their principles so lightly that they will easily modify them under the gracious experiences of a kindly fellowship. But such fellowship has a sweetening, a mellowing, a widening influence whose beneficial effects cannot essily be estimated. I therefore heartily thank those who have made these advances, and can confidently promise that we, on our side, will show a like spirit of unity.

Michael G. Mulhall, the highest authority Great Britain has among statisticians, writing in Good Words, concludes an article on Progress in Locomotion in the Victorian Era thus: "Of all the errors that statesmen can fall into, the most deplorable and far-reaching are those that arise from ignorance of economic laws or from defiance of them. If Lord Melbourne, Mr. Baring or Lord Palmerston had taken heed, in 1837-40, of the inevitable result of handing over the means of transit of the three kingdoms to private companies, they would have boldly admonished Parliament of the tremendous monopoly that would thus be created. At this moment the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of Great Britain and Ireland are groaning under a tyranny that has no excuse or palliation except the sordid plea of big dividends for shareholders."

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HOLIDAY GIFTS TO MINISTERS.

Massachusetts: W. B. Oleson, Belmont Church, Massachusetts: W. B. Oleson, Belmont Church, Worcester, several volumes of standard authors; M. O. Patton, Prospect Street Church, Newburyport, generous gifts of money; D. E. Burtner, Boylston, a purse of money with other gifts; Dwight C. Stone, Gilbertville, sideboard, rockingchair and picture; R. G. Woodbridge, Middleboro, \$110 in gold; E. C. Camp, Worthington, handsome clock, with sum of money; W. R. Buxton, South Acton, \$24; D. L. Kebbe, Emmanuel Church, Spring-field, more than \$25; E. S. Tead, Prospect Hill Church, Somerville, purse of money.

Church, Somerville, purse of money.

Maine: A. S. Bole, Turner, French clock and generous amount in bank bills; I. C. Bumpus, Sherman Mills, generous gift of gold and silver; C. S. Wilder, Limington, \$25; R. B. Mills, Strong, gift of money; Donald McCormick, substantial sum of money; S. W. Chapin, Woolwich, young people of Nequasset, money for books.

New Hampshire: G. W. Lawrence, Plaistow, N. H. and N. Haverbill, Mass.), \$39; O. D. Sewall, Durham and Durham Point, valuable presents from both places; G. M. Hamilton, purse of money; Wm. Sandbrook, Rollinsford, Salmon Falle, Standard

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Sandbrook, Rollinsford, Salmon Falls, Standard Dictionary with holder; J. H. Hoffman, Littleton, useful articles of wearing apparel and several loads of groceries.

Fermont: J. K. Fuller and wife, Barton Landing,

two handsome chairs.

Connecticut: B. F. Case, E. Granby, \$25; C. W.

Morrow, Second Church, Norwich, legal tender, to be devoted to a fortnight's pleasure trip, during which the pulpit is to be supplied; J. P. Hoyt, Cheshire, \$100: F. C. H. Wendel, Hadlyme, brass banquet lamp; H. C. McKnight, Sherman, purse of \$40 with other gifts; J. A. Solandt, Staffordville, generous remembrance.

New York: M. L. Dalton, Salamanca, beautiful set of china.

Indiana: O. D. Fisher, People's Church, Indianapolis, easy-chair, \$180, from Union Church, substantial gifts; E. E. Frame, South Church, Fort

Wayne, provisions and \$32 in cash.

Michigan: Morgan Wood, Plymouth Church,
Detroit, \$50; W. C. Burns, Stanton, fine Oxford

Bible; J. J. Staley, Dexter, 42 quarts of canned fruits, with other good things.

Iowa: B. L. Webber, Aurelia, valuable clock;
O. Smith, Traer, fine fur overcoat.

Minnesota: A.A. Davis, Lakeland, two parlor chairs; H. P. Fisher, Crookston, Gladstone's and Drummond's works; J. L. Jones, Clearwater, fine for coat from the ladies of Winona church.

North Dakota: C. A. Mack, Cando, fur robe; G.S. Bascom, Hankinson, set of handsome chairs, beautiful china and (from the ladies of Dwight) a silk

Colorado: Charles Caverno, Boulder, gold-mounted cane, from the wood of the Whitman apple tree, near Walla Walla, Wn.

California: O. W. Lucas, Fourth Church, Oakland, recking-chair and revolving bookease.

EDUCATION.

Even Chicago University has had to retrench, the deficit last year being \$48,000.

- Drs. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn and Edward C. Moore of Providence are to preach at Cornell University during this term.

- Benzonia College began its winter term with the largest enrollment of its existence. By new rules each student is placed on personal honor.

Athleticism is a good thing, if kept in its place, but it has come to be very much overpraised and overvalued. True manliness is as likely to be found in a weak as in a strong body. Other things being equal, we may perhaps admit that a man with a highly trained and developed body will be more courageous than a weak man, but we must take this cau-tion with us—that a great athlete may be a brute or a coward, while a truly manly man can be neither .- Thomas Hughes

Marriages.

The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

WEAGE-WOODRUFF-In Oberlin, O., Dec. 25, by Rev. James Brand, D. D., Rev. Edward D. Weage, pastor of the Plymouth Church, Paso Robles, Cal., and Anna Z. Woodruff of Oberlin.

Deaths.

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each idditional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The noney should be sent with the notice.

BELDEN-in Pleasant Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y. BELDEN-in Pleasant Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y. Dec. 28, Elizabeth P., wife of Rev. W. W. Bedeen, D. D., a devoted wife and a faithful laborer in the church She was highly educated and a glited writer. For more than forly-two years she was a reader of The Congregationalist.

DUNGAN-In Otis, Col., Dec. 21, Mrs. Lucy M., wife of Rev. George W. Dungan. She will be greatly missed in the church of which her husband is pastor.

DUREN-in Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 29, suddenly, Sarah W. Duren, widow of Rev. Charles Duren of Granby, Vt., aged 89 years

MAGOUN-in Grinnei, Io., Jan. 7, Elizabeth Earle

Granby, Vt., aged 69 years

MAGOUN-In Grinned, Io., Jan. 7, Elizabeth Earle
widow of cx-President Magoun of Iowa College, aged
64 yrs. She taught for seven years at Mt. Holyoke,
was for two years lady principal of the State University of Wisconsin, and after her marriage acted for a
time as lady principal of Iowa College. She was interested in foreign missions and was the first president of the Iowa Branch of the Woman's Board of
Missions for the Interior.
SLATE-In Bernardston, Jan. 9, Alice M., daughter of
L. A. Slate, aged 29 yrs., 3 mos.
WELLS-In Kennebunkport, Me., Dec. 3, Mrs. Eliza
Wells, widow of the late Deacon Issachar Wells,
aged 93 years.

MISS MOLINA S. CAPRON.

MISS MOLINA S. CAPRON.

A good and useful life ended Sunday, Dec. 13,1996, when Molina S. capron passed from temporal to eternal scenes. She was the daughter of the late Sunner E. and Sabra A. Capron, and a sister of Mary J. Capron, who was editor of The Child's Hour until her death five years ago. Miss Capron has a twave been a resident of Atticboto, Mass, and for forty years as a member of Atticboto, Mass, and for forty years as a member of and her sister Mary were untiring workers in all benevolent efforts, both at home and abroad, and have left legacles to several Congregational benevolent societies.

Her last days were full of wonderful peace and she longed to be with Christ, which she knew was far better. She has joined the unbroken family circle on the other side. She has elf behind the legacy of a true, earnest, consecrated life, and her church can truly say: "Hername is fragrant to all who knew her."

MRS. MARY JANE FLAGG,

MRS. MARY JANE FLAGG, the wife of Mr. E. C. Flagg, ded in Upton, Dec. 30, aged sixty eight years. She was a member of the First Congregational Church, the Woman's Christian Temperance society and the Woman's Board of Missions. She was a faithful and loved sunday school teacher, a devoted Christian, active and efficient in all the interests of the church and community. She was a faithful wife and mother, unusually kind to the sick and the poor, unassuming and discreet, and will be greatly missed and deep the medical services occurred from the services of the services occurred from the services of the services occurred from the services of relatives and friends. Mrs. Flagg leaves a son, a husband and mother. The latter is eighty-eight years of age and very feeble. The family have the genuine sympathy of the village. "He giveth his beloved sleep."

RHEUMATISM CURED.

The Great Remedy, Dr. Greene's Nervura, Always Cures it.

Mrs. Mary Meehan, West Concord, N. H., says:—'I was sorely afflicted with rheumatism for more than six months, and it seemed to affect my whole system, pains and stiffness of muscles and joints to which was added the more acute pains of sciatica.



MRS. MARY MEEHAN.

"It was with the greatest difficulty I ould keep about my house. Having in mind the great benefit my husband received from the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I concluded to resort to it. To my great joy it was completely successful, and by the use of only three bottles I was entirely cured, and my health has been perfect since." If constipated, use Dr. Greene's Cathartic Pills with the Nervura.

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IN CORRESPONDENCE SUGGESTED by announcements in our Advertising Columns, please mention that the advertisement was seen in The Congregationalist.





DRS. KIMBALL AND FARNSWORTH SPEAK.

Gray skies and wet streets did not prevent many friends of missionary work from gathering in Park Street Church on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 5, at the invitation of the Woman's Board of Missions. Although the meeting was under the leadership of Mrs. Judson Smith, the three secretaries of the American Board and Editor Strong were also upon the platform, by their presence showing honor to the sister organization that is such a source of help.

After the usual opening exercises, prayer being offered by Dr. Smith, Dr. Grace Kimball, recently of Van, gave in a clear, concise, rapid way a fine outline of the political condition in Turkey. Of the two races in the country the Armenians are by far the most industrious and energetic. Sadly oppressed by the ruling government, taxed beyond measure, commerce restricted, it is small wonder that a party has arisen among the young men who have been educated in England and America to raise the people from their bondage. Their methods may not be wise, but their motives are not to be criticised by Americans, who revolted from their mother country. It is quite unjust, however, to call all the Armenians revolutionists, as it is probable that less than one-third of them know about the party.

The relief work, which was carried on so superbly last winter by Dr. Kimball and her fellow-workers, kept 20,000 persons from starving. Pitiless as it may seem, help was never given to one who by any possibility was able to provide for himself one meal a day. This succor was made possible only by the generosity of friends in Germany, England and America. Whether Russia takes possession of Turkey, or the sultan reforms his own government, there will still be an increasing demand for gospel teaching, and the support of our missions there should not falter. Dr. Farnsworth, who has given forty-five years of his life to that country and who hopes to return soon to continue the work, gave some startling comparisons between the number of deaths in the Civil War and in the recent massacres in Turkey. He urged renewed devotion and enlarged contributions. He spoke a good word also for the Armenian refugees in this country. Dr. Barton led in the closing prayer.

A pleasant subsequent event was a reception to Dr. Kimball in the rooms of the Woman's Board, which were made attractive by flowers and other concomitants of afternoon teas, as well as by several gay cloths brought home by Miss Child. Among the missionaries present, besides the speakers of the afternoon, were Mrs. De Forest and Mrs. Pedley of Japan, and Mrs. Browne of Harpoot. Consul Jewett of Sivas was also a guest.

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WOMAN'S BOARD PRAYER MEETING.

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, JAN. 8.

Mrs. Henry L. Albee, the leader, read the 121st Psalm and a passage from Mark, sixth chapter. She dwelt upon the sure relief in trouble which comes from God, and quoted Whittier's lines,

I know not where his islands lift Their fronded palms in air; I only know I cannot drift Beyond his love and care.

Mrs. Billings testified to the presence of the Spirit in the prayer meeting of Suffolk Branch, held the previous day in the chapel of Shawmut Church from 10 to 4 o'clock, with different leaders for every hour; no matter what the topic chosen by the leaders of the successive hours, the theme proved the same— the power and presence of the Holy Spirit; and during the last hour, led by Mrs. Capron, the names of missionaries were called for who were personally known to any in her audience. Miss Kyle, following Mrs. Billings, spoke of the great number of mission-aries thus mentioned, and thought the prayers for missionary wives left in this country by their husbands, and for mothers who had left their children here, specially helpful through the individualizing of the missionaries

Mrs. Schneider spoke of the multitude in mission fields who, during this Week of Prayer, slipped out in the early dawn to the daily prayer meeting; of a cheerful note coming back from Turkey, there being audiences in two Gregorian churches in Aintab, listening and not willing to leave; in Oorfa six Bible women at work, 150 being taught in their homes and 1,400 in schools; the pastor and a deacon from Aintab preaching to crowds in Gregorian houses, Miss Shattuck herself having obtained permission from the bishop for the work to go on. From Hasskeuy Miss Gleason writes that Pastor Asadoorian had 150 women to hear him preach on a stormy, cold day-so different from the old days of indifference natural in a large, worldly city like Constantinople.

Mrs. Doremus Scudder of Woburn reported fifteen attracted to their missionary society this year. Mrs. Browne of Harpoot brought news of fifty villages in that field on the verge of starvation and death. The letters expressed gratitude for prayers and help, and they do not want either to cease. Miss Kyle read an interesting letter from Miss Farnham of Adabazar, which was followed by a prayer of thanksgiving for our Christian homes. Mrs. Noyes told of a little girl who sold fifteen prayer calendars. Mrs. Judson Smith mentioned the dream of Dr. A. J. Gordon, in which he saw a poor man in his audience and afterwards learned that he was Christ, the dream so influencing him that ever afterward his preaching was as if he saw Christ before him. She reminded her hearers that though the foundations of the Woman's Board had been laid with such skill and wisdom, yet the work would not continue unless individual members did each her part.

BRYCE'S TESTIMONY TO OUR MISSIONARIES.

With the record before us of the missionaries who have devoted their lives to save their fellowmen in Armenia, it ought to be unnecessary to say one word in their defense But since, strange as it may seem, here and there false accusers, like F. Hopkinson Smith, beg an audience before which to calumniate these self-sacrificing men and women in the midst of their labors and trials, the testimony of Mr. James Bryce, M. P., who has been a member of the British Cabinet and is thoroughly informed on Turkish affairs, is well worth quoting. In the new edition of his work, Transcaucasia and the Ararat, he says:

I cannot mention the American missionaries without a tribute to the admirable work they have done. They have been the only good influence that has worked from abroad upon the Turkish Empire. They have shown great judgment and tact in their relations with the ancient churches of the land, Orthodox, Gregorian, Jacobite, Nestorian and Catholic. They have lived cheerfully in the midst, not only of hardships, but latterly of serious dangers also. They have been the first to bring the light of education and learning into these dark places, and have rightly judged that it was far better to diffuse that light through their schools than to aim at a swollen roll of converts. From them alone, if we except the British consuls, has it been possible during the last thirty years to obtain trustworthy information regarding what passes in the interior.

DON'T dally with rheumatism. Purify your blood and cure it at once by taking a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A CURIOUS TABLE .- Art connoisseurs will be greatly interested in the lines of a new table of which we show an engraving in another column over the signature of the Paine Furniture Co. The design is strikingly original, the whole depth of the side being covered with vigorous carving. The legs are massive posts, carved in spiral flutings. There is a lower shelf, and all angles and corners are rounded. It is one of half a hundred new patterns just received by this firm.

Scott's Emulsion makes the blood richer and improves the circulation.' It increases the digestion and nourishes the body. It corrects diseased action and strengthens the nervous system. In a word, it places the body in the best possible condition for preventing the germs of Consumption from beginning or continuing their work. In that one sentence is the whole secret. Book covering the subject very thoroughly sent free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

The sun shines.

We all know that. And there's another thing that's just as certain, viz.: that with Pearline you have the easiest, the safest, the quickest, the most economical washing and cleaning.

Look at the millions of women who are using Pearline. Look at the hundreds of millions of packages that have been used. What more do you want in the way of evidence? If

Pearline were not just what we say it is, don't you suppose that the air would be filled with complaints?

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In many a household there is an empty chair that ought not to be empty. Hosts of children have been carried off by croup when there was no need for it at all. Croup comes along without any warning. Usually it comes in the night-time, when the drug stores are closed. That is why every mother ought to have at her elbow a bottle of : : :



Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam

It never fails to cure Croup if taken at the first symptom. Usually it cures after the disease has made But it is wise to keep a bottle on the considerable progress. shelf all the time.

This good remedy also cures Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Influenza and all diseases of the breathing organs. It cures, remember.

Large Bottles, 75c.
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At all good drug stores.
At all good drug stores.

Made only by F. W. KINSMAN & CO.,
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THE OCALA, ocala. Favorite tourist point. Fine roads forriding or bicycling. PHILIP F. BROWN, Resident Tlanager. Open Nov. to April.

THE PUNTA GORDA, Punta Gorda. Overlooks Charlotte Harbor. Fine fishing and sailing. Delightful location. F. H. ABBOTT, Manager. Open Jan. 10, '97.

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